BOMBAY COURIER.

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

VOL. XLI. NUMBER 2074] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1831. [PRICE RS. 13 PER QUARTER.

PROCLAMATION.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Session of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal delivery, will be holden before the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Monday the Twenty sixth day of September instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, and the factories subordinate thereto, and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner all treasons Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, Oppressions, had, done, and committed by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependant upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above session, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court, Dated this Sixth day of September, in the second year of the Reign of His Majesty King William IV.

G. ASHBURNER,
[459] *Sheriff.*

ઢંઢેરો

(શ્રી•ચુમબઇમાં) કું•ઢંઢેરો•ફકુચ•તથા ખબર•ઈીઆંથી•જાહેર • ફકુચજે • શ્રી • ચુમબઇ•ની•જુડીકેટરની•ચ્રુપરીમ•કોરટ• આગલ•રોશન•બેશરે•જે•ઠેકાણે•કોરટ • ભરેચ•તેજ•ઘેરેમો•શ્રી•કુંમબઇનાં•કોટ મધે•શોમવારને•દીને•આવતી•તારીખ ૨૬ મી•શપટેમબર•મહીનાં•નીએ•કલાક ૧૧ નાં મેકેલે•પોકોરનાં•રોશન•ભરારો ❀

અને•તેજ•જગો•ઉપર • તેજ•વેલાએ • આદમીરાલટી•રોશન•એટલજે•દરીઆવરદી ખાંતાનાં•નેઆવની•શલા•બેશરે•રાશાચ ઠે•જેકોઇ•માણશનો•ટંટો•અથવા • ખુન• અથવા•વાંકાણમોની•ચોરી•અથવા • દરી આનાં•ચાંચીઆ•ચોરો•અથવા • તરફટ • અથવા•કુરેફ•બીજી • તફશીરનો•દાવો • કોએ•તેનો•નેઆવ•છાંડે ❀

અને•કુ•શરીફ•ખબર•ઈીઆંથી•આપુચ જે•જેકોઇ•માણશનો•ટંટો•ઇઆ • ચોરી• ઇઆં•ખુન•ઇઆ•તરફટ•ઇઆ•કુરેફ ફ•બીજી•તફશીરનો•દાવો•કોએ•તે•માં •પોતાનો•મુદો•ખરો•કરવા•શાચુ•જે • •ઉપર•છાપેલોછે•તે•દાકડે • તથા • પેલા•ઠેકાણે•તાંકાં•તેનાં•ગુવાકી •કેદી•આપે•અને•પોતે•હાજર • •માણશો•કોરટનાં•કોકમ•વગર થી•જાએ•નકી—તારીખ ૬ ઠી• શપટેમબર•તથા•અંગરેજનાં•પાદશાચ•ઉ ઇીઅમ•ચોથાનુ•વરશ•બીજું ❀

જ—આશાબરનર

શરીફ•

A CARD.—The Partnership of PALLUNJEE and NASSERWANJEE, having been by mutual consent dissolved, NOTICE is hereby given that from the 15th day of May last past, the said Shop and business will be continued to be carried on, in the sole name and interest of,

PALLUNJEE DHUNJEE.
Bombay, 17*th Sept.* 1831. [485]

TO ALL DEALERS IN TOBACCO, GANZA, AND SNUFF &c.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons desirous of procuring a Licence or Licences for the retail sale of Tobacco, Ganza and Snuff, on the Island of Bombay during the ensuing year, must send an application in writing to the office of the Tobacco Farmer for his certificate to enable them to do so on or before the 20th instant, as no Licences can be granted or renewed unless such certificate is previously obtained.—Dated this 13th day of September, 1831.

LUXUMON HURRYCHUNDERJEE,
Tobacco Farmer.

N. B. The proper Form of such application may be seen at the office. [463

તમાકુ•તથા•ગાંજે•તથા•તપકીર•વેચનાં રાવોને•ખબર•આપીએચ•જેકોઇ•તમાકુ• તથા•ગાંજે•તથા•તપકીર•ચુબાઇ•મધે • ઝીરકુલ•વેચવાનો•પટો•તથા•પટા•આવતે વરશનાં•સેવા•ચાતા•કોએતો • તમાકુનાં • મખતેદારની•કાકીશમો•શરટીકીકેટ•સેવા શાચુ•અરજી•લખી•આપવી•ચાલતા•મહીનાં ની•તારીખ ૨૦ મી•ચ્રુધી•તારે•તે•પટો• મલશે•કાંએજે•એવી•શરટીકીકેટ•આગાલ લીધા•વગર•નવા•પટા•મલનાર•નકી•તથા જુનાં•પટા•બદલાવાનાં•નકી ❀

અરજી•લખવાનો•કારમ•મખતા•દારની કારીશમો•નજર•આવશે ❀

तंबाकु गांजा व तपकिर विकणार यांस खबर दील्हि जाते ऐसिजे जे कोणही तंबाकु, गांजा व तपकिर मुंबइत कीरकोळ विकायाचा पट्टा अथवा पट्टे येते वर्षीचे घेयावे इछित असतिल, त्यांहि तंबाकु वा मत्केदार याचे हफिसात सर्टिफिकेट मिळायास अर्जि लिहुन द्या महिन्याचे २० वे तारखेचे आंत द्यावी, कांजर ऐसे सर्टिफिकेट पुर्वि घेतल्या वाचुन नवे पट्टे दिल्हे अथवा जुने पट्टे बदल केले नजातील तारिख १३ वि सपटेंबर १८३१

अर्जिचा सुद्ध मासला तंबाकुचे मत्केदाराचे हफीसात दृष्टि पडेल

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, rights and Credits, of JAMNADASS LUCKMICHUND late of Bombay Hindoo deceased, may be granted to HEATHCOONVERBOY widow of the said deceased, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 1st day of September 1831.

E. C. MORGAN,
[487] PROCTOR.

જાહેર•ખબર

શ્રી•ચુંબઇવાલો•હીનકુ•મરનાર•જમના દાશ•લખમીચંદની•શરવે•માલ•મીલકતનુ અખતીયારનાંચુ•લેવા•શાચુ•શ્રી•ચુંબઇની જુડીકેટરની•ચ્રુપરીમ•કોરટમાં•એ • મર નારની•વીઢવા•કેથકુવરબાઇએ•અરજ • કીધીછે•જે•મકને•મલે—એ•વાશતે•શરવે લોઢો•જેકોઇ•એનાં•બાબશતા • કોએ • તેનાંઓને•જાકેર•થાએ—તારીખ ૧ લી• શપટેમબર ૧૮૩૧ ❀

જ—રી—મારગીન

વકીલ•

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of RUTTONBOYE widow of LIMJEE BHICKAJEE, late of Bombay Parsee deceased, may be granted to FURDOONJEE LIMJEE, son of the said deceased. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of September 1831.

E. C. MORGAN,
[488] PROCTOR.

જાકેર•ખબર

મરનાર•રટનબાઇ•તે•લીમજી.નીખાજી શ્રી•ચુંબઇવાલો•પારશી•મરનારની•વીઢવા એની•શરવે•માલ•મીલકતનુ•અખતીયાર નાંચુ•લેવા•શાચુ•શ્રી•ચુંબઇની•જુડીકેટરની ચ્રુપરીમ•કોરટમાં•એ•મરનારનો•છોકરો• કરકુનજી•લીમજીએ•અરજ•કીધોછે•જે • મકને • મલે—એ • વાશતે•શરવે•લોઢો• જેકોઇ•એનાં•બાબશતા•કોએ•તેનાંઓને જાકેર•થાએ—તારીખ ૮ મી•શપટેમબર ૧૮૩૧ ❀

જ—રી—મારગીન

વકીલ

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods, chattels, rights and Credits of SHREECRUSTNA WITTOJEE late of Bombay Purvoe deceased, may be granted to GOVINDA BALCRUSTNAJEE also of Bombay Purvoe and a Creditor on his Estate, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 9th day of September 1831.

H. W. MORRIS,
[477] PROCTOR.

ડયાહિર ખબર

કૈલાસવાસી મુંબઈકર શ્રીકૃષ્ણા વીઠોજી પ્રભુ યાંચે સર્વ વિત્તવીષયાંચે આખત્યાર ઘેણ્યાકરીતા મુંબઈ જુડિકેટરચે સૂપ્રીમકોટીત ગોવીંદા વાળકૃષ્ણજો પ્રભુ મુંબઈકર રાહાણાર મરણારાચે વીત્તવીષયાંચા યક માગણાર યાણે આર્જ કેલાઆહે કી આલાસ દ્યાવે યા બાબદ કોણી સમંધ ઠેવીત આસતીલ ત્યાસ જાણ વ્હાવે તારીખ ૯ સપટેંબર સન ૧૮૩૧

યેચે. ડ૩. મારોસ વકીલ

NOTICE.—All Persons having claims against SHAIK ISMAEL RAGARKER and COWASJEE NASSERVANJEE late Mess Man to the Queens Royals for articles supplied for the use of the Mess, are hereby requested to make the same known to Captain KEITH at the Head Quarters of the Regiment on Colabah, in order that the same may be forthwith adjusted. [464]

ખ બ ર

શરવે•લોઢો•જેકોઇ•શેખ•ઇશમાઇલ• રગારકર•તથા•કાવશજી•નશરવાંનજી•તે• કુલનશ•રાએમાલ•રીજમેનટનાં•મેશમેનો કતા•તે•લોઢો•ઉપર•ઠંડ•મેશને•વાશતે• શાંમાંન•બેચાતો•લાવેઆ•બાબતનુ•માંગનુ કોએતો•તેનાંઓને•જાંણ•કરેચજે•તેઓએ કપતાંન•કીથ•તે•રીજમેનટનો•કેડ•કુવાર તરફે•તેને•કોલાબામાં•જાકેર•કરે•કાંએજે એ•લોઢોનો•કશાબ•ચુકાવી•આપનારછે ❀

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE Quarterly Army List corrected up to the 31st July last.

Price Rupees Three. [475]

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last will and Testament of WILLIAM WILSON, late of BOMBAY Inhabitant deceased may be granted to KHUTIZA BEBEE, the sole Executrix therein named, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 16th day of September 1831.

D. B. SMITH.
PROCTOR FOR PETITIONER.
[492]

اشتہار نامہ

عرض کروہ است ور محکمہ اعلای منبی برای کرفتن وکالت آخری وصیت نامہ مرحوم ولیم ولسن شندہ منبی واوہ شود : خدیجہ بی بی وتام خدیجہ بی بی ورو وصیت نامہ مرقوم کروہ وکیل خود مقرر ساختہ است ہر واہستکان وی را معلوم کردد

تاریخ ۱۶ سپتمبر ۱۸۳۱

وی بی اسمت

وکیل عرض کنندہ

MR. WILLIAM MONEY'S VALUABLE HOUSE HOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

BECK AND CO. Respectfully announce to the Public that on Monday 26th Inst. they will sell by public auction, at the house formerly occupied by Mr. Nicol leading to Malabar Point, the valuable Household Furniture, &c. of WILLIAM MONEY Esq,---consisting of Drawing Room Couches, Tables, Chairs, Wall Shades, Globe Lamps, Sideboard, Dining Tables, Screens, Bedroom Furniture, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert services, Glass Ware, a stock of choice Wines---among which are a few dozens of very superior Madeira, a handsome Bengal built Carriage, with Harness nearly new, and a pair of serviceable Carriage Horses, a Capital Saddle Do. 14, 2 high and about 6 years old, and a variety of other things, particulars of all which, will appear in Catalogues two days prior to the sale, when the Property can be seen.

N. B. Orders faithfully executed.
[478] *Forbes Street*, 17*th Sept.* 1831.

FOR Sale by Auction BECK AND CO, on Tuesday next 20th instant, will put up for public sale and sell chiefly without reservation the following miscellaneous collection of Goods vizt a few Hogs heads of Hodgson's Beer, 50 pieces of Russia Duck, Long Cloths, Gown Pieces, Sannah Cloths, Cambric. Pocket Handkerchiefs, Europe Shawls of sorts, Cotton Stockings, and socks, Bengal silk Handkerchiefs, Bengal Table Cloths and Towels, a small Invoice of capital Buggy whips, Europe Bis uit in small boxes, sundry effects belonging to the estate of a Gentleman deceased among which are a few valuable books and an excellent Palanquin, cut and plain Glass ware, 100 dozens of Beer, Wines and Liquors of sorts, a variety of useful Household Furniture, and at 1 P. M. any Buggees, Horses &c. that may be received.
[473] *Forbes Street*, 17*th Sept.* 1831.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CAPTAIN H LIDDELL of the 11th Regiment N. I. having taken charge of the effects of the late LIEUT. HENRY JOHN HARRISON CHRISTOPHER of the same corps, has after paying Funeral expences, Regimental debts, Servants wages &c. this day remitted the balance, amounting to Rupees (25 0 92) twenty five, and ninety two reas, to the Secretary in the Military Department.

Camp Bhewndy, 21*st August*, 1831.
[461]

FRITH BOMANJEE & Co.—Will expose for Sale on Commission on Monday next the 19th Instant; an assortment of silver, Plate, and Plated ware, of the most splendid description comprizing —
A Superb Breakfast service complete, in Wainscot Plate Chest.

A ditto ditto

A Complete family service of Plate for 24 Persons with silver Handled Knives and Forks, the whole of Kings Pattern very Elegant, in an Oak Chest.

A variety of Articles such as, Silver Saucepans. Childrens Mugs. Funnels, Salt cellars, Muffineers, Coffee Pots, Cake Baskets, Bread Baskets, Salvers, Goblets, Inkstands &c. and a Service of Plated Ware comprizing 6 Handsome Dish Covers, 2 Tureens, 2 Pair of Curry Dishes and Heaters, and 2 Sauce Tureens in oak Chest.

The above is just imported and is of a quality of Workmanship and design, rarely equalled, price Moderate.

[469] *Nesbit, Lane 17th Sept.* 1831.

ON Wednesday next the 21st September, FRITH BOMANJEE & Co. will Sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the following Goods viz. Black and Drab Kerseymere, Fine Fustian, Black Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk and Hair Stocks, several Piecs of Blue Cloth, and Baize, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Long Cloths and Chintzes, also several hundred Dozens of Wines, comprizing Europe bottled Sherry, Port and Maderia 50 Boxes of French Claret. Hodgsons Ripe Pale Ale in Bottle, Champagne &c. &c. &c. An Invoice of Black and Drab round Hats, several Drums of Turkey Figs, Madras Turbans, Silver Watch Guards, Pieces of Oil Floor Cloth.

At Noon a smart Buggy Horse with any other Carriages or Cattle that may offer.

[470] *Nesbit Lane, 17th Sept.* 1831.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That on Wednesday the 21st instprecisely at 11 o'Clock A. M. to be sold on account of the underwriters by public Auction, 167 Bags of Damaged Salt Petre imported per Ship Cavendish Bentinck from Calcutta by Viccajee Merjee at the Godown of Dadabhoy Pestonjee near the Office of Dackjee Dadajee. Conditions of sale: All Lots must be paid and cleared away within 4 days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be resold on account of the first purchaser, who will be responsible for any losses arising therefrom.

[460] *Bombay, 17th Sept* 1831.

NOTICE.—The price of Travancore Pepper is reduced from this date until further notice, to Rupees Forty five (45) per Candy of (500) Five hundred Pounds. Samples may be seen, and particulars known, by application at the office of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO. *Bombay*, Messrs. MACKINTOSH AND CO. *Calcutta*, Messrs. ARBUTHNOT AND CO *Madras*, or to the "*Commercial Agent* of the Travancore Government" *Alleppey*.

SOOBROW.
Dewan,

TREVANDRUM,
1st September, 1831. [468]

LOST,

A BOOK called the Oriental Fabulist or Polyglot fables. It was lent to the late Lt. SMITH of the Artillery and is supposed to have been sold with his effects at Surat in the beginning of 1827. Whoever will restore the said book shall receive if requisite, in addition to its price a reward for his trouble The writing of the Author on the inner leaf of the binding will account for the anxiety of the owner to recover it, and at the same time acquaint its present possessor with his address.

[467] *Bombay, 15th September*, 1831.

A CARD.

MONSIEUR DEDON late Director of the Musical Establishment of the Pacha of Egypt, begs to announce that he is desirous of giving Instruction in singing as well as on the Piano Forte, Guitar, Flute, Clarionett, and Bassoon, and that he will be happy to attend such Ladies and Gentlemen as may favor him with their Patronage either at their own Houses, or at his Residence in Meadows Street next door to the Commander in Chief's Office. For Terms apply to MONS. DEDON who has for sale an Assortment of vocal and instrumental Music, and Strings for the Guitar, Violin, and Bass.

N. B. Piano Fortes Tuned.

[486]

FOR SALE.—At the Courier Office,

The Bombay Calendar for 1831,	5	0	0
Indian ditto,	2	2	0
Blank Powers of Attorney,	0	2	0
Ditto Interest Bonds,	0	2	0
Do. Policies,	1	0	0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,	0	2	0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,	0	2	0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,	0	2	0
Plans of the Island,	1	0	0
Traveller's Itinerary,	5	0	0
Insolvent Debtors' Act,	3	0	0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms. [476]

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE Cuppawallah, has contracted to purchase from FATIMABOYE wife of BAPOO DAWOOD KHAN the only daughter and the administratrix of the Estate and effects of RABIABOYE widow of SHAIK JUMA late of Bombay Mahomedan deceased, all that Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground with the Messuage, Tenement Chawl or Range, consisting of Four Rooms or apartments built and standing thereon situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, at first Mamon Wadah Street, otherwise called Gowley Street; any Person or Persons having any claim or Demand thereon by way of Mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby requested to make known the same to E. C. MORGAN Esq. Attorney for the said purchaser within 14 days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein;—Dated this 15th day of September 1831. [466]

જાહેર•ખબર

ખબર•હીઁથી•આપીએચજે

શાપુરજી•શોરાબજી•કપાવાલાએ•ચાલ•એક•ગાલા•ચેઆરની•જમીન•શાહે•કાતમા બાઇ•તે•બાપુ•દાદુદખાંન•ની•ઘણીઆંણી•તથા•રાણીઆબાઇ•તે•શ્રી•ચુંબઇવાલો•મુશલમાંન•મરનાર•શેખ•જુમા•ની•વીઢવા ની•શરવે•માલ•મીલકત•ની•વકીલાટણછે•તથા•એખલી•એક•છોકરીછે•તેને • વેચા તી•આપવાનુ • શાટુ • શ્રીધુછે—એ • શ્રી • બાજારકોટ•પેહેલા•મેમંન•વાડાનાંમોહોલા માં•તથા•તેને•ગાવલીનો•મોહોલોબી•કહેછે —એ•ઉપર•ફરએક•લોક•અગાર•લોકોનો ગીરવી•અગાર•વારશો•અગાર•બીજી•કંઇ રીતનો•દાવો•અગાર•માંગણ•પોચતુ•હોએતો તેનાંમોને•બંણ•કરેચજે•આજથી•દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદતમાં•જ—શી—મારગીન • જરાક એર•ખરીદદારનાં•વકીલને•જહેર • કરે • મુદત•પછી•કોજનો•દાવો• કબુલ • કરશે• નહી—તા• ૧૫ મી•શપટેમબર ૧૮૩૧ ❀

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, the son and heir at Law and only next of Kin of FRAMJEE COOCAJEE late of Bombay Parsee Merchant deceased, that he is solely and exclusively entitled to the whole of the real Estate, Houses and land which belonged to the said deceased at the time of his death, and therefore no Mortgage or other conveyance thereof by GOOLBOYE the widow of the deceased and the administratrix of his Estate and Effects, whether mortgaged or conveyed after the publication of this notice or heretofore, will be valid or effectual,—Dated this 17th day of September, 1831.

[471] DUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE,

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO. A fresh batch of PHELAN'S Superior highly flavoured CLARET, at Rs. 25 per dozen, in cases of three dozen each.

[474] *Bombay, 17th Sept.* 1831.

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO.

THE following Wines of Superior quality from Messrs. TODD, and BOSANQUET.

Claret 2d Growth.....Rs.	30 per doz.
Pale Sherry.....	26 per do.
Bucellas.....	20 per do.
Port Wine in quarts....	20 per do.
Do. do. in pints	12 per do.

R. & Co. will register orders for the above Wines to be supplied, whenever the stock may be expended from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for individuals and Regimental Messes. The shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

[489]

TO BE LET.—The Upper Roomed House, in the Fort, attached to the General Paymaster's Office, to be entered in immediately. For further particulars,

Apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE, in the fort.

[490] *Bombay, 17th Sept.*, 1831.

FOR SALE. A few Copies of the English Sporting Magazine, from Nov 1830 to April 1831. For particulars apply to SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE, at the Courier office. [451]

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR for the year 1832 shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSULMEN and MALABARIANS. Price Rupees Two.

Courier Office, 17th September, 1831.

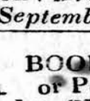
[491]

"DESTINY" or the Chief's Daughter, by the Author of Marriage and the Inheritance; Price 20 Rs. for sale on commission by JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE AND CO. [472]

THE drawing of the Bombay Harmonious Lotterry is postponed, till the 15th September 1831, in consequence of accounts of the sale of Tickets from Outstations not having yet been reeeived. Notice of the drawing will be given as soon as the above accounts are received.

[465]

For Freight or Passage to London.



The fast sailing Ship ROYAL GEORGE of 500 Tons, WILLIAM WILSON Commander, daily expected and will have quick despatch.

Has Superior accommodation for Passengers, & carries a Surgeon; Plans of the Cabins may be seen at the Office of RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Rampart Row, 17th, September 1831.

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For Freight to Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta,

THE fine Ship "DERIAH BEGGY" of 450 Tons. Apply to Messrs. FORBES & Co. or to BOMANJEE HORMASJEE.

[462] *Bombay, 16th September*, 1831

For Freight or Passage to Calcutta.

THE CAVENDISH BENTINCK, R. A. HUMPHREYS, to sail about the middle of this month—Apply to the Commander on board, or at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

[479] *Fort, 17th Sept.*, 1831.

Passage to Liverpool.

The fast sailing Ship GIPSEY. R. HIGHAT Commander, will sail 29th Instant,—Apply to the Commander on board, or at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

[480] *Bombay 17th Sept.*, 1831.

For Passage to Clyde.

The fine Brig NEPTUNE, W. WITTLETON Commander, will be despatched for the Clyde direct, about the 1st proximo, and has good accommodation for Passengers.

Apply to the COMMANDER on board, or to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.

[481] *Bombay September, 17th* 1831.

For Freight or Passage to London.

The new River built Ship LORD AMHERST Burthen 600 tons, JOHN HICKS, R. N. Commander, was to leave England in the middle of May, and may be expected early in this month, will have quick dispatch; carries a Surgeon, and is expressly fitted up for Passengers. Plans of her accommodations may be seen on applying at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and Co.

[482] *Bombay, 17th, Sept* 1831.

For Passage to Liverpool

The new ship "MAJESTIC" Captain LAWSON, having good accommodation for Passengers will be despatched for Liverpool direct, on or before the 1st October.

Apply to the COMMANDER on board or to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co's.

[483] *Bombay, 17th September* 1831.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle, 6th September 1831.

No. 341 of 1831.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased by a Resolution passed in the General Department, to establish it as a Rule, that in all cases of leave of absence being granted to Military or Medical Officers holding Civil Situations, and drawing their Civil Salary, in addition to pay and allowances, from the Military Department, they shall be permitted to draw only a moiety of the Salary attached to such Civil Situation, the other moiety being drawn by the person who may be appointed to officiate during such absence in the same manner as provided for by Government General Order of the 20th September 1821, for the Staff Salaries of absent Officers.

No. 342 of 1831.—The Medical Store Depôt at Surat is abolished, and of the Stations hitherto supplied from thence; those of Surat, and Broach, will in future be supplied from the Medical Stores at the Presidency, and the others from Ahmedabad.

Bombay Castle, 7th September, 1831.

No. 343 of 1831.—Captain A Livingston of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed on furlough to Europe, for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 8th September, 1831.

No. 344 of 1831.—Lieutenant D. Carstarirs of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, has returned to his duty without prejudice to his Rank, by permission of the Hon'ble Court of Directors;—Date of Arrival at Bombay 2d September 1831.

No. 345 of 1831—The following Promotions are made;—

9th Regiment Native Infantry,

Lieutenant M. M. Shaw to be Captain, vice Crosby deceased.—Date of Rank, 27th August 1831.

Supernumerary Lieutenant M. Smith to be admitted on the effective strength from the 27th August 1831, vice Shaw promoted.

Bombay Castle, 12th September, 1831

No 346 of 1831.—Lieutenant W. M. Webb of the Regiment of Artillery is appointed Acting Ordnance Assistant to the Commandant of Artillery during the absence of Captain Jacob.

No. 347 of 1831.—Lieutenant J. Kilner of the Engineers is appointed to the Inspecting Engineer in the Deccan.

No. 348 of 1831.—An Establishment for the Fortress of Belgaum, consisting of one Lamp Lighter, one Sweeper, and one Toty or Hallalcore entertained under a Division Order by Brigadier General Kennedy, dated the 31st December last, is sanctioned from that date.

No. 349 of 1831.—A Station Order by Lieutenant Colonel A. Robertson, dated the 27th ultimo, directing Lieutenant Colonel R. Robertson of 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, to assume the Command of the Troops at Satarra, during the absence of the former Officer on duty at Poona, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 14th September, 1831.

No. 350 of 1831.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has received with unfeigned concern the intelligence of the death of Brigadier General M. Kennedy C. B. Commanding the Southern Division of the Army, which took place at Belgaum, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th Instant.

General Kennedy arrived in India as a Volunteer in the Company's Service in the year 1783, and obtained a Commission in 1790, and, with the exception of an absence in England from 1827 to 1831, was uninterruptedly engaged in the duties of his profession during the long period of nearly 50 years.

He served with zeal and gallantry in Malabar under General McLeod in 1783, and the following years, and with the Army before Seringapatam in 1792, and distinguished himself in the year 1796, in recapturing, after an obstinate conflict, a Vessel which had been seized by Pirates in Surat River, when two severe wounds added to others received in former Actions, testified the ardour and courage of this devoted and intrepid Soldier.

At the close of 1802, he afforded a refuge in Bankote to the Peishwa Bajee Row, who had fled from Poona, and for his services in disposing that Prince to the Subsidiary Alliance which followed, received a donation from Government, and was afterwards appointed Town Major of Bombay and Private Secretary to the Governor Mr. Duncan, whose confidence and regard he possessed in a high degree.

In 1811, on Mr. Duncan's death, General (then Major) Kennedy rejoined his Regiment. In the year 1818 he Commanded a separate Brigade employed during the Mahratta War in the conquest of the Concan, and the arduous task of reducing its Hill Forts and Fastnesses and on the 26 July 1823, he received a testimonial of his Sovereign's approbation of his services in being nominated a Companion of the Bath.

At this period Colonel Kennedy enjoyed a Government Command which he continued to hold till February 1827, when he sailed for England; he returned to India in April 1830, and on the 8th September was appointed a General Officer on the Company's Staff, and nominated on the 15th October following to the Command of the Southern Division of the army.

The single-heartedness, zeal, and public spirit of General Kennedy's character, were eminently conspicuous through the whole course of his public service, and the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council feels it to be a duty incumbent on him to record his high sense of that honorable career, and his sincere regreat at the melancholy event which has deprived this Government of one of it's most faithful and most deserving Servants

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secretary.

MARINE PROMOTIONS.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following alterations in the dates of the Commissions of Lieutenants Smith and Young, in consequence of the resignation of Captain Grice having taken place at home, and not having been known at the time of Lieutenant Smith's promotion, consequent upon the death of Lieutenant Harrison.

Lieutenant. E. S. Smith, vice Grice resigned 29th September 1830.

Lieutenant. James A. Young, vice Harrison deceased 1st October, 1830.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
JOHN BAX.
Secretary to Government

BOMBAY CASTLE,
12th September 1831.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor Bombay Courier.

SIR,

It has been well said by a moder[n] that "The humblest occupations are [be]Rhadamanthus, never puts on his bla[ck] pronounce sentence upon a *dictiona*[ry] or the compiler of a county history[,] not the injudicious zeal of the writ[er] Oriental Christian Spectator provoked [a] able but severe critique on the Mahratta dictionary which appeared in one of your late papers, would most probably never have been called forth.

Altho' I fully agree with the opinion expressed by R. S. I am willing for the sake of argument, to suppose the Dictionary may possess all the superlative virtues assigned it—and I take my stand of objection on another ground—Is it worth it's cost?

I have made my calculations if I exceed let the editor or his friends correct me. Three officers have been employed for a period of about 5 years in the compilation, each of them enjoying a Staff salary, duplicates of which were drawn and the staff duties performed by three other officers. Add to this, the gratuity offered by Government for translations &c. and which I presume has been, or is to be received and there will be an average monthly

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expenditure of about 1000 rupees, or for 5 years Rs. 60,000. The expences of writers, stationary, printing, the salaries of the numerous learned pundits and Shastries said to have been employed, with all other contingencies will, I believe amount to 1000 Rupees a month more, making in all 120,000 Rupees. Now if this dictionary be requisite for the Mahratta dialect, a similar work must be equally wanted for the Guzerattee, Tolingee, Tamul, Malabars, Bengallee, and many others of equal extent; and there can be little doubt that if the Company will offer 120,000 rupees for the performance, numbers of well qualified men will soon start for the prize, and the works will have the benefit of competition.

When Dr. Gilchrist published *at his own risk and cost* his highly useful works on the Hindostanee language, it was believed, and experience has in part shown as the truth of such belief, that they would gradually cause that language to become universally, as it was generally, the medium of intercourse; and it would be a better policy to allow all the provincial dialects gradually to sink into obscurity rather than add to the confusion of tongues at so expensive a rate as by the work in question. It is very requisite that as long as any of those dialects are spoken in a province, every one whose duty fixes him in it should have the means of acquiring a sufficient knowledge of the *patois* for current business, and this is amply afforded in the present instance by Colonel Kennedy's dictionary and Grammar, altho' they may not be verbose enough for the translation of learned works. I suspect the editor must have foreseen the chastisement Colonel Kennedy was to bestow on the Mahartta Version of the Testament, and undertook his laborious talk with a view of eventually compiling a better. If this be the case, the Company, (at present rather in ill odour) ought to have the benefit of the pious fraud, for a donation of 120,000 Rupees to the religious tract society.

I am sorry I have not the means of verifying the calculations I have made regarding the expenditure, but until the editor, or some other qualified person *ventures* to submit in detail a full, true, and open account of the *whole* cost, my statement will stand, and in either case my fellow sufferers by retrenchment will have one item exposed, of the extravagance which is now making us "beggars all."

A. B. C.

29*th Aug.* 1831.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

MR. EDITOR,

As a public journalist I have been expecting to see some notice taken by you of a Regulation relating to the transit of letters inland, now filed in the Supreme Court, and with reference to your relation to which, I cannot think but you are aware of it. I have in vain looked for an intimation of the regulation in the pages of the Government Gazette, where I naturally expected to have found it, and have only casually heard of some of its provisions, for a breach of which, unusually severe penalties I am told are attached. For instance, that three persons, A. B. & C. are not to forward as many letters to D. at Calcutta under the same cover, as it is contended they should be sent separately, and thus increase the postage; but could not the same end be nearly accomplished by charging according to weight? The penalty is I hear a fine, and in default six or twelve months imprisonment – rather a severe sentence you will admit for so trivial an offence. Pray enlighten your readers on the subject, and give the gist of the regulation, obliging,

ONE OF THEM.

12*th September*, 1831.

HIGH WATER TABLE,— 17TH SEPT. 1831.

Saturday	9 00
Sunday	9 44
Monday	10 24
Tuesday	10 59
Wednesday	11 36
Thursday	0 10
Friday	0 41

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight at 1 | 9
Calcutta 30 days 107 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca. Rs.
Madras 30 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras do.
[illegible]able Loan 145 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca do.
[illegible]t Loan of 1822 | 23
[illegible]g to the period of
[illegible] | 26 } 107 at 116 } Do per Do.
[illegible] | 30 } 111 at 112 }

[illegible]RRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

ARRIVALS.

[illegible]. Riach Civil Surgeon, from Bushire
[illegible]2th Regt. N. I. from Surat.
[illegible] Montgomery, 4th Troop H. Bri-
[illegible]
[illegible]9th Regt. N. I. from Sholapoor.
[illegible]allace, 18th N. I. from Asseerghur.
[illegible]y, Engineers, from Surat.
[illegible], Artillery from Ahmednuggur.
Ensign W. Blenkins, 6th Regt. N. I.

DEPARTURES.

Captain R. Woodhouse 6th Regt. N. I. to Poona.
Assistant Surgeon R. J. Behan, to Asserghur.
Lieut. Charles H. Boye, Artillery to England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Ahmednuggur, on the 5th Instant, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Strover, of a Son.

DEATH.

At Belgaum on the 6th Instant, sincerely regretted by all who knew him, Brigadier General Kennedy C. B. after a residence of nearly fifty years in India.

General Kennedy was born September 29, 1762, married in 1790 to Martha Eliza, daughter of Philip Courtrage Esq. of Surat, who died at Bankote in 1803.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 9th Arab Ship Darria Beggy, David Proudford, Master from Calcutta 1st July, 1831.

10th Arab Ship Melekel Bhar, Mahomed Rajub, Nacquedah, from Mocha 26th August and Juda.

Passengers.—Nacquedah Mahomed Syed Roga, and 130 Natives.

11th, Grab Brig Caderbux, Alley Nacquedah from Mocha 22d August 1831.

Passengers.—Pilgrims and Natives.

DEPARTURES.

10th Ship Fattel Currim, Hajee Abdull Sacoor, Nacquedah to Calcutta.

Passengers.—15 Natives.

do. Ship Futtay Raymon, Hajee Abdulla Naquedah to Malay coast.

11th Barque Sultan, Thos. Mitchell Master, to Madras and Calcutta.

Sept. 12th Ship Elizabeth and Jane, Henry Richmond Master, to London.

Passengers.—Mr. T. R. Richmond, Mr. James Alexander, and Miss Saunders.

13th Ship Fazel Currim, Meyabhoy Abdhul Alley, Naquedah, to Siam.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Sarah, Gipsey, Majestic, and Neptune.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Byramgore, Cadery, Maacborn, Dadaloy, Eliza, Discovery, Cavendish Bentinck and John Adam.

ARAB.—Fazarabany, Seena Futta, Munsoory, Darria Beggy, Melekel Bhar, and Caderbux.

HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship*—Hastings.
Do. Do. *Steamer*—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Do. *Schooner*—Royal Tiger.
Do. Do. *Surveying Vessel*—Benares.
Do. Do. *Sloop of War*— Elphinstone.
PORTUGUESE—Brig Aurelia.
BRAZILIAN—Amizade.
EMERICAN.—Nereus.
FRENCH.—La France.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1831.

Those good people who have been expressing their surprise to the Editor of the Gazette, that the 22d of August was allowed to pass over without any notice being taken of it, will doubtless feel somewhat relieved by learning, that in the London Gazette of February the 4th, the King's birth-day was ordered to be kept on the 28th of May: and that in the list of collar days to be observed during the year, no notice whatever is taken of the 22d of August.

The Gazette probably arrived here after the proper occasion for observing the birthday had passed by, or we presume the usual demonstrations would have taken place; for the purpose however, of preventing so deplorable a calamity as the Sun's rising and setting in silence on the *proper day*, we have been induced to take this notice of the circumstance, and we trust our cotemporary with his admirable memory, will treasure up the information with the care it deserves.

The proceedings of the supreme Court during the last week have been marked by the termination of a trial, which, although in itself of but little importance, was connected with a question of considerable interest to the inhabitants of the Presidency.

As it is not our object to enter at all into the merits of the case, it will merely be necessary to state that an action was brought against the Tobacco farmer for having entered the premises of a dealer in that article for the purpose of discovering contraband goods. The Government regulation relating to the subject was pleaded in justification, but not having been registered in the Supreme Court was objected to as illegal. The Court decided that according to the provisions of several acts of Parliament, the regulation required to be registered to become legal, but notwithstanding, gave judgment for the defendant on the ground that the acts complained of related to matters of revenue, over which the Court has no jurisdiction.

Leave we understand was at the same time given, to move to set aside this judgment, and we believe the matter will be brought forward for argument during the next term.

The regulation adverted to by a correspondent in this day's paper respecting the Bangy Dawk, was made we believe, for the purpose of putting a stop to the Dawks which have been established for some time by private individuals, and are we understand, more economical and expeditious than the one under the superintendance of Government. The measure by forcing those who take advantage of them, to have recourse to a mode of conveyance which is more expensive and less efficient, was naturally regarded by the native population as a serious grievance, and a petition signed by a large number of very respectable persons was presented to the Court at the beginning of the week, praying that time might be allowed for counsel to be heard against the registry, which was granted.

We understand that in the mean time, the Regulation has been withdrawn for the purpose of undergoing some modifications that will render it less objectionable; but it is obvious that whatever alterations it might receive, the effect must still be more or less injurious, unless at the same time strenuous efforts are made for improving, and that very considerably too, the whole system which is intended as a substitute.

On a subject of this nature, where the convenience and interests of the public are so much concerned, the necessity whatever it may be, of interfering with the natural channels into which industry directs itself, cannot but be deeply regretted; particularly, as it is hardly to be supposed that the wants of the native community can be so well understood and attended to by the officers of Government, as they are by those now employed in the various native Dawks.

MADRAS.

The paramount interest of the great Home Question, now under debate, renders all Foreign intelligence comparatively insignificant. But as we have already placed before our readers our latest extracts from England we must await with patience our next arrival from our father-land.—The Australian still furnishes us with much that is amusing which we submit to the public. We regret to find that vituperated as General Darling has been ever since his assumption of the Government of Australia, yet, there are *some* grounds for his unpopularity. We grieve to find that a man holding so exalted a situation was under the necessity of addressing the following letter to Lord Bathurst.

To Lord Bathurst, Secretary of State, &c.

MY LORD.—I have the honor to enclose you a correct statement of circumstances which have recently taken place in this Colony, arising out of a conviction of two Soldiers named Sudds and Thompson.

You will perceive by the newspapers which I also enclose, that the unhappy fate of Sudds has excited a very strong sensation, and given rise to severe strictures on my conduct. These last however do not excite any resentment, because I am compelled to acknowledge their justice,—and indeed the remorse I feel at any punishment directed by me being the cause of a fellow creature's death, would absorb every other feeling. Poor Sudds has, I understand, left a widow and children in England, and altho' I can but make a poor compensation to them for the loss of a father and husband, yet I should not be able to lie down in peace, if I did not what is in my power to alleviate every other distress to which these poor creatures may be subjected. I have therefore settled the interest of £500 upon the widow during her life, to be divided at her death between her children by Sudds.

It is a satisfaction to me to be able conscientiously to assert that I had never heard of Sudds being ill, until after his death; nor did I, when the order was issued by me, give that consideration to the act in Council which I have since done. In future however I will not presume to judge of legal matter without taking the written opinions of the crown lawyers.

The offence which Sudds was guilty of seemed to me to require an extraordinary punishment;—I mean a punishment of an extraordinary description, and I thought the disgrace of wearing chains, constructed like those I had seen placed on runaway slaves at the Mauritius, would be more effectual with Soldiers than any other sentence could prove. I had the chains brought to me before they were used, to satisfy myself that they were of the slightest possible description, and had I conceived that they would have occasioned agony *even* in the wearing, I should have been the last to cause them to be used.

A Coroner's inquest has sat upon the body, in compliance with the laws of England, and I cannot but admire the sturdy British feeling which has guided them in the wording of their verdict.

Although the jurors have only done justice to me, in recording their belief that the punishment which caused Sudd's death was merely intended for effect, yet I felt greatly embarrassed how to act, and immediately convened a council to decide whether I should not at once resign the government and stand my trial. I enclose a copy of the minute of Council, together with the order which was agreed to be issued, and which I am pleased to find has given general satisfaction. The surviving Soldier Thompson has received a pardon, and seems likely to prove an altered character.

Before I conclude this letter, I would beg to remind you that I have all my life been in the army, and I trust that fact may in some degree extenuate an act, which indeed carries with it its own punishment. It will be a lesson to me through life, even should His Majesty be pleased to dispense with my services, and will teach me that reverence for the laws of my country, which, as a Soldier, I have unintentionally undervalued.

The inhabitants of this colony are both loyal and generous, and will, I am sure, after the publication of the order expressing my deep regret, be reconciled without distrust to my Government. I shall make it my study to conciliate their good will for the future, convinced that a friendly intercourse between us will tend both to the happiness and prosperity of the community, and to the honour of this Government.

I beg to assure your Lordship that altho' I shall await your Lordship's answer with much anxiety, yet my Sovereign's pleasure, whatever it may be, will be received with submission; and in the meantime, I have the honor to be, my Lord, your obedient and humble servant.

(Signed) RALPH DARLING,

Australian. January 21.

[*Mad Gaz. Sept.* 3.

CALCUTTA.

We have read some rather elaborate and lengthy statements in the London newspapers of "a case between a Patron of a Church-living and a Clergyman." The various letters and documents on the subject are rather too long to be quoted entire in our columns but we must give a very brief notice of the facts of the case. It appears then that the living of Hawkchurch, Dorset, having become vacant, the Reverend James Rudge, D. D. F. R. S. and Domestic Chaplain to his Royal Highness Prince Leopold applied for the said living in numerous letters. We should previously state however that Thomas Newnham, Esq. having purchased the perpetual Advowson of the Rectory in question with the right of presentation, after the death of the then incumbent he left the same by his will to Mr. Nathaniel Newnham and others in trust, directing, that after the death of the then incumbent, they should present their *brother Mr. Francis Newnham*, to the same; with directions as to the sale of the Advowson, &c. After the death of the then incumbent the living was offered to the Reverend Mr. Francis Newnham, who for reasons not explained declined accepting the presentation. There is a law in existence by which the living would have become a lapse-living to the bishop of the Diocese, if the Patrons of the Advowson had neglected to present it within six months of the death of the last incumbent. The patrons however, were in such a state of indecision that Dr. Rudge fearful as he himself says that such "a grievous calamity" should occur as the living lapsing to the Bishop which in one of his letters, he says, would be "throwing it to the dogs,"—that to secure it to the family of Mr. Newnham, he offered to except it pro tempore, under a promise to resign it when required. A negotiation was entered into accordingly, and in consequence of an application from Dr. Rudge, as the six months since the incumbent's death was so nearly expired, the Bishop consented to waive his claims for three months longer. The matter however, was so delayed, (apparently intentionally by Dr. Rudge) that the additional three months expired, without any definitive settlement, and then the Bishop claimed the right of presentation and collated Dr. Rudge on his own nomination. Dr. Rudge then openly defied the family of the Newnhams, and declared that he could never think of doing so indelicate a thing as to resign without the Bishop's express desire. The family were taken it is said by surprize, and found themselves completely *humbugged*. It is more than hinted that there was a collusion between Dr. Rudge and the Bishop (of Bristol), and they played a deep and successful game into each others hands. This is indeed a sad instance of Church Corruption. The affair has made considerable noise, and it is to be hoped that it will lead to a consideration in Parliament of the present mischievous system of Church Patronage. The words in the Bishop of Bristol's instrument of appointment of Dr. Rudge are of the most awful import. "We" (says he) "do by these presents commit unto you *the care and government of the souls of the parishioners* of the said Parish!" and yet in selecting an incumbent for this holy trust he fixes on an individual who has almost swindled a family out of their property and right. In one of Dr. Rudge's letters he says "Let the Patrons present the Living at once to me upon whose honour they can rely: and if they select me, it shall be resigned at once when demanded. My word is the only bond, I could give; and this note would be my curse and condemnation in the world; but no such disgrace to myself on the one hand, and, no such calamity to the family on the other, need be apprehended." It is a pity that the family were so simple as to trust to such a Wolf in Sheep's clothing.

The note is indeed "his curse and condemnation." They could not make him resign a good Living when he once got into it, and feeling that possession was nine points of the law, he talks in a very dignified strain of desiring to have further correspondence with the family he has so dexterously deceived.—*Ben. Hur. Aug.* 24.

THE RUSSIANS.

Finem Respice.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

Sir,—Whatever degree of sympathy and anxiety every one must naturally feel at such a crisis as this, in the affairs of old England, and indeed of Europe generally, those who are doomed to toil in India, and have an interest at stake in it, undoubtedly are equally desirous of learning something of what is doing here, and peradventure, what is about probably soon to occur. I have been induced to make the foregoing observations, in consequence of the total silence you observe on occasions which claim our utmost attention and consideration; whilst the most absurd stuff in the world frequently figures in the prominent part of your columns; such for instance, as Mr. Hutchinson's Fever Essays, and the trash about miracles; vestry rows, and the like, the most important and serious events, frequently pass without a single comment or notice, from your able pen! I allude Sir, in the present instance, to the important news recently come from

Bombay, relative to the coalition, either formed, or forming, between the Russians and the Shah of Persia, for the purpose of conquering Khiva! I do not however know, whether *political* disquisitions of this sort, be prohibited or not; but to me it certainly appears a legitimate subject for the newspaper columns; this is surely no exposé of private delinquencies of the *little great*; no scandal about *heroes* who are permitted to gather laurels with one hand, and dirty Indigo with the other; nothing about drunken Judges, who by reason of their dry occupations, are compelled to swallow *aqua vitæ* by the dozen, leaving the drudgery of their offices to some honest dewan or other; nothing about *moral Magistrates*, who send away their better halves, to inhale the pure air of some happy clime, whilst *they* are forced to seek *consolation* in the dirty lanes of a pestiferous Town; I say, that all such matters are not to be handled with impunity, being liable no doubt to the interpretation of *Scandalum Magnatum*, and prudence we all know is an essential quality in an Editor as well as other folks—no Sir, be you as silent in *sic like* affairs as a mason of his secrets. "Tout verité n'est pas bonne a dire" so says *old nick*, or some one else, I forget now who—mais revenons à nos moutons,

As you are looked up to, as one of the most efficient flapper generals of India, and have the extensive privileges appertaining to so important an office, it is incumbent on you to jog the noodles and doodles about you at times, when especially they appear to be in a trance, and apparently unconscious of what is brewing in a certain quarter, as the seven sleepers of old, or as the twenty-four Phthisicy Leaden-hall, old women of modern days, or as the wise Dutchman you wot of—for unless you do charitably exert your baton of office, the spell bound *qui hies*, will continue in their morbid slumber, till the Russian cannon startle them one of these odd days, from their pleasing reveries, and the presence of the kuzzle-bashees, the don-cossacks, and the craneess, make a fearful alteration in their monthly calculations and self importance.

Those who have perused Colonel Evan's late work on the probability of a Russian invasion of India, will see, how prophetically he urges his conviction of such an event occurring soon, and accordingly, recommends a corresponding defensive measures, to be adopted on our part. The possession of Khiva, will at once place the key of Hindoostan in their hands, and the navigation of the Oxus, afford every facility to their long anticipated object. Under all these circumstances, ought we to remain idle? Should we not form alliances with the petty Native States around us? Instead of decreasing our Army, would it not be as well to look to our N. W. frontier, and to throw up some defences in time? Might it not be as well to depute some of our intelligent Officers, to different parts of the unexplored states, in order to learn their resources, and to obtain every statistical information for the future guidance of our Government? —We know but little at present, and it is a notorious fact that the Russians have had agents and emissaries in all these quarters for a *long time past*, and consequently are better acquainted with the necessary knowledge than we seem to be aware of—and as to the Polish insurrection averting the grand design of Russia, be assured, it is all an idle notion; a delay may be caused, but,

" —— come it will, the day decreed by fates
" How my heart trembles while my tongue relates.
" The day when thou, imperial Troy! must bend
" And see thy warriors fall, thy glories end."

Your's obediently, *B. C.*

Not 100 *miles from Delhi*, *24th July*, 1831.

Rumours are current that Mr. Pearson, our learned and accomplished Advocate General, will succeed to the Chief chair on the bench of the Supreme Court, of which the vacancy is expected. The choice would be judicious with reference to the qualification of the elected: though perhaps, on general principles, the abrupt elevation from the Bar to the Bench is not free from objection. The party elected would hardly be exempt from bias and prejudice in particular cases—at all events he would be supposed to be under such influence. Whoever the successor may be, he will enter on his office under circumstances of peculiar advantage. This will be easily understood and readily admitted.—*Ben. Hurk. Aug.* 26.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE ELECTION.

This election, which commenced yesterday, has thrown the freeholders of the county generally and the inhabitants of Aylesbury in particular, into a fever of excitement. It is not at all extraordinary that such should be the case, when the importance of the crisis, and the great magnitude of the question at issue, are considered. Besides, it must be borne in mind that 13 years have elapsed since a contested election occurred in this town; so that the excitement of novelty is superadded to the other attractions, grave and gay, of the spectacle. The last contest was upon the occasion of Mr. Rickford's election for the borough, Mr. C. Cavendish being the unsuccessful candidate. From the date of that contest till the present, the burgesses have had little or nothing of the pride. pomp, and circumstance of glorious election-war, with the exception of what took place on the nomination day for the county last year, when the Marquis of Chandos's supporters marched into the town, in considerable numbers, and armed with rather equivocal white staves, which in the opinion of the then sheriff were quite as well calculated to break the peace as to preserve it. But that was a mere sham fight, —no enemy appeared in the field, and having amused the boys and frightened a few old ladies into fits, the stave-armed constables were ordered out of the town. By the way, this braggart display caused the Marquis of Chandos, to whom it was perhaps unjustly attributed, to fall under the weighty censure of many of the townsfolk.

The last contest for the county of Bucks occured 47 years ago, between Lord Grenville, Sir J. Aubrey, and Lord Verney: the two former were returned.

Yesterday the scene was gay and animated, and presented the usual accompaniments of elections—banners, music, great clamour, and a great crowd. At an early hour the friends and supporters of the several candidates marched into the town. The voters wearing green favours appeared in great force, it being determined to make a push for the Marquis of Chandos on the first day. At 11 o'clock, the High Sheriff, H. A. Uthwatt, Esq., proceeded to the Courthouse, accompanied by the candidates, and a great number of the gentry and freeholders of the county. After the usual formalities.

The Marquis of Chandos was put in nomination, and seconded by Sir J. D. KING, and CHARLES CHESTER, Esq.

Mr. J. Smith was proposed by Mr. WATTS, of Hanslope, and supported by Lord NUGENT; and Mr. Pascoe Grenfell was nominated by MAURICE SWABEY, Esq., and seconded by Mr. WING, of Aylesbury.

Mr. TIPPER, of Horton, put three questions to Lord Chandos---Whether it was true, that at the last election he had employed 800 stavesmen to terrify the freeholders, and prevent their attendance?--What was his plan of reform?---And whether he was friendly to the abolition of negro slavery?

The Marquis of Chandos presented himself to the electors amidst cheers from his friends, and marks of disapprobation on the part of others. The noble lord proceeded to address the assembly, but the interruption occasioned by the various symptoms of feeling that burst from the electors were long and frequent in the course of his speech. The same thing occurred in the case of the other candidates. He denied having employed staves-men as stated, at the last election. He professed himself a friend to moderate and constitutional reform. (A freeholder, "Ay, but where is your plan of reform? we should like to know it.") The difference between him and his opponents consisted in degree rather than in principle. He would not be put down by popular clamour, he would follow the dictates of his conscience, and, as an honest Englishman, endeavour to promote the good of his country. He was for extending the elective franchise, giving representatives to large and populous places, and disfranchising every borough that should be proved to be corrupt. He approved of many points in the reform bill, and had no doubt, that on the reassembling of Parliament, a bill might be framed such as would meet the approbation of constitutional reformers, of whom he was one. A violent clamour had been raised against him on the subject of the slave question, but most ungroundedly, for he told the electors, as an honest man, that he was for the abolition of slavery. He asserted that the charge aduced against him of being a friend to slavery was unjust, false, and diabolical. He was equally disposed to do his duty both by blacks and whites. After speaking in terms of the highest respect of the two hon. gentlemen who were his fellow-candidates for the honour of representing the county in Parliament, the noble lord expressed his determination to go through the poll in perfect good humour, and he hoped and trusted justice would be done to all parties, and that every man would receive a fair and impartial hearing. This was not his first time of standing for the county; he had had the honour of being its representative, and it was his pride to think he lived in a county where his private and public character was well known, and he trusted, untarnished in the opinion of the electors; He had never, for place, pension, or reward, sacrificed the public interest, or deserted his duty to his King and country, and he never would. Ambition was not his object: he preferred living as a country gentleman, determined to support the agricultural and general interests of the country, without hope of profit or emolument from His Majesty's Government. He well knew how extensively party feeling prevailed, but for his part he was resolved to stand or fall by the principles of the constitution, without reference to faction or parties. He had nailed his colours to the mast, and, as he before said, would stand or fall by his principles. He was now prepared to go to the poll, and hoped the voters would prove their good opinion of him by giving him their cordial support.

Mr. J. SMITH next adressed the assembly, and, like, his immediate predecessor and successor, was received and frequently interrupted with mingled applause and disapprobation; but it is unnecessary to specify the particular instances in which the feelings usually prevalent at contested elections were displayed. He said he appeared before the electors as a candidate for their suffrages, with a view to the honour of representing that county in Parliament. About ten days ago he was preparing to proceed to the city of Chichester, which he had represented in the last Parliament, when he received a great number of requisitions, signed by some of the first persons of the county and by a considerable number of freeholders, calling upon him to become a candidate for Buckinghamshire. The ground of those requisitions was, that the parties thought he was what he always asserted himself to be—the friend of civil and religious liberty, and of reform in Parliament. He had for many years of his life looked forward with anxiety to the moment when a real and effective reform of Parliament should take place, and no language could describe his delight when he heard the present plan proposed by Lord John Russell. That plan abolished and totally extinguished all those boroughs throughout the kingdom with a very small number of inhabitants, and with a representation (in many instances, but not in all) relative to which there was the same sort of traffic as took place in the market of that town in beasts, corn, and other commodities. He asserted that practices like those were utterly inconsistent with the spirit of the English constitution, and he was warranted in his assertion by the first authorities. Indeed, those practices had never been openly defended; it was only attempted to excuse them at some times, and the excuses were such as had at all times filled him with grief and concern. The whole people were now become in a great degree intelligent, and fully capable of choosing their own representatives, and taking care of their own interests; those who asserted the contrary in his judgment, basely libelled the people. Having quoted Mr. Burke's declaration (made upon the trial of Warring Hastings) that the Nabob of Arcot had six members attached to his interest in the British Parliament—he put it to any man of common sense to say whether our rights were well secured under a system which admitted of members of Parliament being bought and influenced by a rich foreigner. No principle was so contrary as this to the great principles of our constitution as established by the revolution of 1688. He was one of those who believed that although reform could not be expected to remove all at once the evils that afflicted us, yet that the beneficial effect of the bill would speedily be experienced by every man in the British dominions. It was well known that there had been unnecessary wars in which British interests were unconcerned, but if the House of Commons really did represent the feelings and interests of the people, wars could never occur again unless they should be seconded by the hearts and feelings of the whole kingdom. The great debt which every government owed to the subject had been left undischarged: justice was made so dear that it could not be obtained by the poor, who had the greatest claim to it, and for whose protection it was especially necessary. A reformed House of Commons would correct such grievances as these—grievances not imaginary but real, and which every man with a particle of heart, or a grain of understanding, ought to be anxious to remove. He should not have appeared before the electors, had he not been summoned by a real and spontaneous call, of which, in the face of heaven, he solemnly asserted, he was ignorant until the papers containing the requisitions were put into his hands. He was one of those who would have died upon the spot rather than not answer such a call. After paying a tribute of respect to the ability and amiable character of the Marquis of Chandos. Mr. Smith said he did not think the noble lord a friend to reform in his view of the subject. although he firmly believed the Marquis to be a friend to reform according to his own view of the matter. He next eulogized Ministers for going to the root of the evil, and proposing a plan which, he contended, inasmuch as it applied to the abolition of one class of boroughs, and to the reduction of representatives in another, was absolute perfection. There might be some minor details that admitted of modification, but from the real principle of the bill,—that of giving to the freeholders and householders of England the right of choosing their own representatives,—there could be no departure. In his progress through the county, he had been received with great kindness, and with such promises of support, that it was his intention of pursuing this cause to the last. He deprecated all violence and tumult, and censured the refusal to hear a candidate as highly improper. He added his opinion that the opposition to hearing the noble marquis, who had served the freeholders so long as their representative, was unjust and indecent. For his own part, he should endeavour to keep his temper, and trusted that all who supported him would follow his example.

Mr. PASCOE GRENFELL, after thanking his two friends who had proposed and seconded him, stated that his object in presenting himself to the electors on this occasion, was to afford them an opportunity, if they pleased to exercise it, of returning to the next Parliament two members, instead of one, who would vote for the Ministerial plan of parliamentary reform. He thought it due to the freeholders, as well as to himself, that the should explain how it happened that so humble an individual as he, and one possessing so small a share of landed property in the county, had presented himself to their notice with a view of obtaining an honour which, generally speaking, did and ought to belong to that class of persons best calculately by their stake in the country, as well as otherwise, to represent the landed interest. On the day of the dissolution of the late Parliament a communication was made to him by a person inferior but to a few, if to any, in the influence and property which he possessed in the county of Bucks, stating the intention of their late member, Mr. Smith, to retire from the representation of the county in Parliament and urging him to become a candidate to succeed him. His answer to this communication was,—that possessing so small a landed property in the county, he thought it would be an act of great presumption and arrogance in him to come forward as a candidate for its representation. There were other reasons which influenced the decision to which he first came, and which he communicated to his friend. Having retired from Parliament in 1826, after passing 24 years of his life, not inactively, in the House of Commons he made up his mind to retire altogether from public life, and nothing but the agitation of a great question like reform could induce him to alter his determination. On the day following the communication referred to, intimations of a like kind proceeded from other respectable freeholders of the county, and received the same answer. However, on his arrival in town that day se'nnight, he determined, after further consultation with his friends, to yield to the proposal, and announce himself as a candidate. After reciprocating with the noble marquis those feelings of courtesy and kindness expressed by him towards the other candidates, Mr. Grenfell proceeded to say, that if there was any thing painful to him in the contest, it was the necessity of opposing a nobleman related to one with whom he had been closely connected throughout the whole of his political life,—he meant Lord Grenville. But the present was a subject on which all private feeling must give way to public duty, and if his own brother were at that moment a candidate for Bucks, and opposed to reform, as he should presently explain the term, he would vote against him. The noble Lord had told the electors (and he was not the only Tory candidate that had done the same thing, for it seemed now that all people had become Reformers) that he was a constitutional reformer. Mr. Palmer also, in his placards, informed the Berkshire freeholders, that he too was a Reformer,- by the way, he was happy to be able to inform the assembly that Mr. Palmer had withdrawn from Berkshire. His notions and construction on the subject of Parliamentary Reform were all comprised in the bill of Lord John Russell. He expressed his adherence to it because of the destructious, annihilation, and disfranchisement of 60 rotten boroughs, and the diminution of representatives in certain other boroughs, which it might not be amiss to call half rotten. That was one of the great features and main principles of the bill, --would the noble lord vote against that part? Was he prepared to support it? Another important part of the measure consisted in the extension of the elective franchise to 530,000 individuals at present destitute of the privilege. Those were the great features of this healing and comprehensive measure. It was unnecessary to go into the details. He would state some facts of the rotten borough system in order to show how it worked. A rotten borough was a description of property which the possessor could dispose of in precisely the same manner as any other species of property, and send whom he pleased into the British House of Commons as member for it. This was equally contrary to the spirit of the constitution and injurious to the interests of the people. Boroughs were made available in two ways,—first, seats in Parliament were sometimes sold for 3,000*l.* or 4,000*l.*; or, secondly, they were used as means, to obtain peerages for rich commoners. The system was a foul stain and blot on the constitution, and the sooner it was got rid of the better; there was one other subject on which he could not avoid saying a few words. He had come forward certainly in a very different way from candidates generally. He had determined, and should not swerve from the resolution, neither to encumber himself nor ruin his family by incurring the expence of an election contest. Nevertheless, it was his firm determination not only to proceed to the poll, but continue on his own principle to take the sense so long as it should be the pleasure of a majority of the persons interested to keep it open. He had only to say in conclusion, that if elected he should do every thing in his power to discharge his public duty, and attend on every occasion to the local interests of that great county.

Mr. MASTERS (we understand) asked Mr. Grenfell whether he would support that part of the reform bill which went to reduce the number of English Protestant members?

Mr. GRENFELL was not prepared to answer a question on a subject which appeared to him puerile and insignificant, as compared with the grand principles of the bill. However, the matter would be open for discussion in a new Parliament. It could not be expected that he should enter into details at the present moment.

The HIGH SHERIFF having called for a show of hands, declared it to be favourable to the Marquis of Chandos and Mr. John Smith.

Mr. P. GRENFELL demanded a poll.

The Sheriff adjourned the meeting till half-past one o'clock, when polling commenced, and was briskly continued till half-past six when the numbers were declared as follows:—

The Marquis of Chandos .	. 446
Mr. J. Smith . . .	. 160
Mr. P. Grenfell . . .	. 119

EAST INDIA COMPANY—ABSTRACT OF EVIDENCE BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS' COMMITTEE.

The interest excited by the great question of reform has thrown all other political subjects into the shade, and amongst them that of the East Indian monopoly. For some time little or nothing has been heard of this question, which is nevertheless the more important to the manufacturing and commercial interests of England that has ever come under the consideration of Parliament. We do not at all regret, however, that the reform question has taken precedence of it, for an improvement in the constitution of the legislature will inevitably lead to an overthrow of this most unjust and unreasonable monopoly. The people will therefore lose nothing by this delay, as it will secure a

favourable decision of their claims. This monopoly would long since have ceased if the Ministers for the time being had not found it necessary or expedient to conciliate a body possessed of so much patronage and Parliamentary interest as the East India Company. It was a part of the general system of Government by corruption and influence. The boroughmongers were gorged with places, the landholders pacified by the Corn Laws, and the East India Company kept in good humour by a monopoly of the trade with India and China. The system "worked" admirably for them all, and the people of England paid the cost. As for the Company their Share of the public plunder was, and still is, greater than that of any other class, and their attachment to the present system is in proportion to the benefits which they have derived from it. The city petition against the reform was principally got up by Mr. Astell, the Deputy Chairman of the Company, who also voted against the bill in the House of Commons; and the only opposition raised to the petition in favour of reform, at the London meeting, was raised by a Captain Biden, the Commander of an East India ship, who no doubt thought that was the best method of serving his employers. He was not very far wrong. A government of corruption and influence, such a government as the Duke of Wellington wishes to perpetuate, would not no doubt have renewed the Company's charter, and have sacrificed the interest of the country to secure a Parliamentary majority; but a reformed government and Parliament will act in a different manner, and this is an additional reason why a reform should take place.

Our reason for calling the attention of our readers to this question of the East India monopoly at the present time is, that we have just received an abstract of the evidence given before the East India Committee. The following extracts will show, better than any reasoning, the evils of the present system:

ABSTRACT OF THE EVIDENCE GIVEN BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, FROM THE 17TH OF FEBRUARY TO THE 24TH OF MARCH 1831.

Thomas Bracken, Esq. lately returned from Calcutta, where he has resided 15 years as a merchant. His evidence went to show the great increase both in the imports and exports of Calcutta since the opening of the trade—the great importance to India of the indigo cultivation, from the profit remaining from it to the country, and also from the large amount paid in rent and wages:—the general good character of the indigo planters, and their dependence for their comforts and success on their conciliatory conduct to the natives;—their occasional usefulness as arbitrators in the petty disputes of the natives, who prefer a reference to them to going before the regular tribunals, a practice discountenanced on one occasion within his knowledge by a servant of the Company as an interference with his duties;—the obstacles to the extension of the production of the silk, from the Company's purchase being for remittance rather than commercial adventure, and price therefore little regarded, thus preventing the competition of private merchants, to whom such prices would be ruinous;—that the resort of Europeans to India since the opening of the trade has greatly increased, but no inconvenience has thence resulted to the natives, the more intelligent of whom wish for the permanent settlement of Europeans in the country.

Peter Gordon, Esq, who has spent 20 years in India as a country officer, commander, supercargo, shipowner, and formerly of the company's revenues in Madura. The impediments to the growth of trade in India are the insecurity of persons and property, the prohibition to hold lands, the restraints on the intercourse between one presidency and another, duties being levied as between foreign states. This system is in force between different parts of the same presidency; fishing boats from one port to another pay duty, and boats with firewood from one village to another must take out a clearance; great consequent delays and illegal exaction of fees. Illegal duties are very generally exacted by the native officers, which the natives submit to, having no means of appeal; but they are sometimes resisted by others. Representations on this head have been often made to the government, but the evil has not been remedied. The internal administration of Coromandel is extremely defective. The tanks and other means of artificial irrigation, on which the fertility of the management of government are in the worst possible repair. The assessment of the land tax is nominally fixed, but practically as little is left for the subsistence of the people as possible. The native collectors extort without mercy, and employ a sort of torture called the Kittee (tying the fingers between two sticks) in their exactions: the people have no appeal. The natives in the Madras provinces cannot leave their village for a day's work elsewhere, or to carry a burden for a traveller, without a written permission from a native servant of the goverment. This is the universal practice, and its object is to compel them to remain and cultivate their lands on the Company's own terms, which they would otherwise abandon. If Europeans were permitted to hold lands in the Madras provinces, he does not believe capital would be invested there under the present revenue system. In Ceylon the government encourages European colonization, but few have availed themselves of the permission. The regulations are recent, and that government, as well as the Company, sanctions transmission and imprisonment without Habeas Corpus. The district of Pondicherry, consisting of upwards of two hundred villages, is in a much better state than the neighbouring English villages. The settlement of Europeans is encouraged by the French government, as it is also by the Danes, the Portuguese, and the Dutch, in their settlement and the difference is such, that any one acquainted with the country, set down in it at night could declare immediately whether it was the Company's territory or not.

Matthew Gisborne, Esq. resided in Java from 1818 to 1821, and from that time to 1828, in Calcutta. The trade between India and this country had increased very much during his residence; the import of cotton twist rose from one hundred and twenty four thousand pounds, in 1824, to four million pounds, in 1828. Attempts to introduce it had been made for ten years before 1830, but unsuccessfully. The whole quantity of cotton goods sent to India bears so small a proportion to the consumption of the country, that he does not suppose it has materially interfered with the Indian manufactures, and agricultural interests will be benefited in a greater degree by the necessity of purchasing their articles in payment of the goods imported, The low prices in Europe and America have contributed to the falling off of the manufacture of Indian cottons The export of cotton has not increased of late years. It is cultivated solely by the natives; Europeans clean it further after it comes into their possession, and pack it. Its quality is inferior to the lowest kind of American cotton. Experiments on not a small scale by Europeans have produced cotton which has sold at a shilling per pound, when Indian cotton generally was from fourpence to fivepence per pound. The improvement particularly wanted is the introduction of different seed, the more frequent changing of the seed, and greater attention to the cultivation. The export of sugar has rather increased, but from its inferiority to West India sugar it cannot be extensively brought into competition with it. The grain of it is very inferior, and it is less perfectly freed from impurities. The cane is as good in Bengal as in the West Indies; and sugar, much superior to that generally sent, is produced by the natives in the district of Burdwan; but it has cost generally too high a price to make it a profitable remittance. The machinery employed in the production of sugar in India is of the lowest description possible. The employment of European skill and capital can alone effect any improvement in the manufacture. The export of various other articles has also increased; but the want of returns more suited to the market of Great Britain and the bad quality, generally, of the products of India, are the principal obstacles to the extension of commercial intercourse between the two countries: no improvement in the quality of such products can be expected, except from the cultivation of them getting more extensively into the hands of Europeans.

John Crawford, Esq. thinks a free introduction of capital, enterprize, and skill, under proper protection, and just and equal laws, all that is requisite to facilitate that increase of the trade between England and India, of which it is yet susceptible. The difficulty of finding adequate returns to send from India necessarily follows from the obstructions to the application of capital to the soil and to the industry of India, the products of which might, gradually, be considerably increased and improved. Great Britain is now in a large degree dependent on the United States for cotton: it is difficult to say to what objects capital would be applied in case of the removal of all restrictions; but considering the experiments that have been made in growing cotton even under the present discouraging circumstances; he thinks it would early be applied to the cultivation of cotton. The cultivation of indigo extends from Dacca to Delhi—from latitude 22° to lat. 28° or 29°;—the average annual production for exportation is about nine millions of pounds; the amount paid by British born subjects for rent and labour is stated to be £1,680,000 equal to about half the rack-rent or land tax that ruined three-fourths of the Indian proprietors within a few years after it was established in 1793:—the indigo on its arrival at Calcutta is estimated at £2,400,000., and is supposed to realize, in Europe £3,600,000: this culture has increased the rent of the land very greatly,—raised the price of labour, and of course thereby improved the condition of the people, who are better housed, better fed and better clad, He states, these circumstances, not from his own knowledge, but from the letters, as they are not received in evidence. The rent of land has risen to double, and in some districts it has quadrupled; and in all the indigo districts the price of labour has risen at least fifty per cent. There has been a vast augmentation in the cultivation and clearing of the country, and consequeutly an increased population. As to the effect of the indigo culture, on the revenue, the original land assessment, for example of the district of Nuddea was about £ 100,000; the amount now annually laid out in rent and labour on account of indigo is £300,000. In Tirhoot the annual outlay of the indigo planters for rent and labour equals the whole original assessment of 1793 under Lord Cornwallis's permanent settlement, viz. £200,000. This cultivation must have given great facilities to government in the collection of the revenue, as the planter lays out in rent or labour a sum equivalent to half the rack-rent of Bengal and Behar, which was estimated in 1793, when the permanent settlement was made at ten-eleventh's of the rent of the land, which rent was estimated at about one half the gross produce of the soil. The inconveniences or obstacles to which the cultivation of Indigo and other commodities of India are subjected are many; the prohibibition to hold lands, the power vested in the government of transmitting or deporting parties at pleasure, the state of the administration of justice, and the condition of the police, He has been of opinion for the last twenty years of his life, that it is necessary to the good government of India, to the stability of the British power, and to the improvement of the country generally, that a free ingress to all British born subjects who choose to go there should be permitted provided the laws be sufficiently good.

Mr. Johua Saunders resided in India from 1824 to 1830, and was employed in the silk trade, to purchase raw silk for the London market. He is acquainted with the districts where the company's silk is raised—they are in Bengal and Orissa: there is no silk produced in the upper provinces that he is aware of. Native producers of silk who have received advances from the Company were prohibited from selling either silk or cocoons but to the Company's factory, even where the advance was very small the rule was general. Cases have been known where natives have refused to take an advance. He knows one case where a native, refusing to take an advance from the Company money was thrown into his house, and he was forced in consequence to consider himself as under advance to the Company: this was in 1825 or 1826. Does not know whether he can give the name of the native, but he asserts it as a fact—that it was represented to him by a native—by one as respectable as the generality of those who receive advances from the Company;—believes it is the practice of the Company's residents always to keep the silk growers under advance. A gentleman was sent down in 1823 and 1824, by Messrs. Palmer and Co. to collect silk in the district just alluded to, and he established a small factory for the purpose of making experiments in reeling. This factory was forcibly entered by native officers belonging to the Company, who cut the silk from the reels and threatened to destroy it by fire when the gentlemen in charge of the factory rescued it by forcing out the officers with sticks and staves. This was represented to the government in the strongest possible terms, by Palmer and Co. but he believes no answer was given, and no notice taken of the application whatever. He puts in an extract from Bell's Review of the external commerce of Bengal published in 1830. Mr. Bell is an officer in the Custom house at Calcutta, and the work is dedicated to the collector, and published by his authority. The extracts:—"It is sufficiently known that the trade in Bengal silk, both in its raw and manufactured state, has been almost entirely engrossed by the Company, or at least that part that falls to the lot of private individuals has been so much enhanced by the powerful facilities of the former, that as an object of commercial gain it is impossible to stand the test of competition. It is difficult to foresee the result which is likely to crown this system of unprofitable traffic, pursued with so much avidity by the agents of the Company, who, being remunerated in proportion to the quantity of raw material provided, have at once the power of crushing all private enterprise, and by setting up strong competition among themselves, have raised the prime cost to double of what it ought and might be. The consideration of personal gain has plainly, in this instance introduced the most fatal consequences, and will ultimately lead to the total annihilation of so valuable a branch of Indian commerce. Before, therefore it is too late, would it not be judicious on the part of the Company, who are merely maintaining this exclusive traffic to enrich their servants, who are surely handsomely paid by fixed allowances without having recourse to this system to swell out their commissions, and fill the pockets of a horde of avaricious gomastahs and dependents—would it not be judicious, I say, to prefer framing out their filatures to private enterprise, when the Company might purchase the produce in the Calcutta Bazar at one half of what it now costs them, and would then constitute a solid medium of remittances to Europe, whilst it now forms but a hazardous speculation.?"

A CASE BETWEEN A PATRON OF A CHURCH LIVING AND A CLERGYMAN.

The living of Hawkchurch, Dorset, having become vacant, the Rev. James Rudge, D. D., E. R. S., and Domestic Chaplain to his Royal highness Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, applied for the said living by numerous letters; of which the following are extracts:—

"I may be permitted to observe, that the utmost reliance might be placed on my honour and integrity of resigning the living.
Limehouse, 3d August, 1827. JAMES RUDGE."

"The time draws nigh, and a diocesan might throw so many impediments in the way of induction, as that the living might lapse into his hands; and were any thing of this kind to happen, the family would, of course, lose all benefit from the living until the death of such incumbent. I can only repeat, that when called upon, the benefice would be resigned agreeably to that feeling of honour and that sense of duty, of which I am sure, no pecuniary temptation would ever have force to make me lose sight of.
Limehouse, 23d Oct. 1827. JAMES RUDGE."

"I have no objection fully and explicitly to declare, for the satisfaction of yourself and the other trustees, that I will resign the living at any time when I shall be required to do so. You will be so good as to specify the manner in which I shall be *indemnified;* and should you think any further documents required as to the *promise of resignation*, I shall be happy to pay the promptest attention to your views and wishes.
Limehouse, 5th Jan. 1828. JAMES RUDGE, D. D."

"I always suspect a person who makes a great professions, that he means to humbug—and is always the wolf in sheep's clothing; but you may rely upon me in every particular. It would be a grievous calamity should the living lapse to the Bishop. It would be throwing it to the dogs!* Let the patrons present it at once to me—upon whose honour they can rely; and if they select me, it shall be resigned at once, when the demand for resignation is made.

"My word is my only bond I could give; and this note would be my curse and condemnation in the world; but no such disgrace to myself, on the one hand, and no such calamity to the family, on the other, need be apprehended.
JAMES RUDGE."

The Rev. James Rudge, D. D. F. R. S., and Domestic Chaplain to his Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg having thus pledged his word, his "only bond" (bonds of resignation, at this particular period were not held valid), the patron presented the Rev. James Rudge, D. D., F. R. S., &c. &c., to the Bishop of Bristol, to whom the living had lapsed, and who collated the Rev. James Rudge, D. D., F. R. S., &c. &c., to the living, in consequence of such presentation, and within the period of three additional months which the Bishop had been graciously pleased to grant to the patron, in order to effect such presentation.

The Rev. James Rudge D, D., F. R. S., &c. &c., being asked to fulfil his word, his only bond," he replies:—"Certainly not; I have acted throughout the whole of the transaction with the utmost candour and integrity! The public will judge between us.

"Dated Tilworth, July 24. 1828.
"JAMES RUDGE."

The Patron has thus lost the living, and the Rev. James Rudge, D. D,, F. R. S., &c. &c. holds it; but it is now said, that the Rev. Gentleman declares that he holds it in consequence of his having been an old friend of Dr. Gray at College; and that, in consequence of a certain understanding and agreement then made between them. The Bishop of Bristol has fulfilled his promise, tby instituting to him the Rectory of Hawkchurch, although the Rev. Gentleman complained:—

"I have not heard from the Bishop on this troublesome affair; nor can I altogether divest my mind of a certain *alliquid intus*, that he will, if he consistently can, present some other person to the benefice." In fact, that every obstacle and objection was thrown in the way of his institution.

It is right that the public should be acquainted with these circumstances; that the wolf in sheeps clothing, notwithstanding humbug, should be exposed; and that the means by which this living was obtained shall be accompanied by that estimation of the world which the Rev. Gentleman so fully anticipated, when he stated, "This note will be my curse and condemnation in the world, &c. &c.

It is right that hypocrisy, assuming peculiar honour and sanctity, should not be allowed to impose upon the public.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, WESTMINSTER, MAY 5.

(Sittings in Banco.)

PHILLIPS V. EDLAN.

This case came on for argument upon a rule *nisi* to set aside the verdict found for the plaintiff, and for a new trial.

The action was a policy of insurance on a ship called the *John and Thomas*, from Liverpool to Sierra Leone. It was proved at the trial that the vessel arrived off Sierra Leone two or three hours before nightfall. The Captain waited for some time outside the harbour for a pilot, but none having arrived, he proceeded to make his way in, when the vessel struck on a bank in the middle of the harbour, and was lost. It was stated on the part of the defendant, that it was usual for vessels arriving at Sierra Leone after dark, to remain outside the harbour at anchor until the morning, and that it was not safe to attempt to go in at night. On the part of the plaintiff, however, several witnesses stated that they considered it more prudent to go into harbour the same night that the vessel arrived, without waiting for the chance of a pilot the next morning; and the case having been left to the jury upon the question whether the captain had acted prudently in attempting to go into harbour the same night, and if not, whether he had acted *bona fide* on the belief that he was adopting the best course, they found for the plaintiff.

Mr. F. POLLOCK now showed cause against the rule.

Mr. EVANS supported it, principally on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence upon the question as to the prudence of going into the harbour at night.

The COURT observed that the general rule was, that in places where there was an establishment of pilots, the Captain was bound to procure a pilot before he proceeded into harbour, but in this case they thought it was competent to the Captain to exercise a discretion as to the prudence of proceeding at once into harbour without a pilot, or waiting until morning for the chance of obtaining one.—Rule discharged.
—*Times, May* 6.

FRANCE.

CHAMBER OF PEERS—SITTING OF APRIL 19.

The Chamber proceeded to the discussion of the Bill relative to the exclusion of Charles X. and his Family.

* His Right Reverend Brethren—Father in God

The Duke DE DOUDEAUVILLE declared that he thought he fulfilled a sacred duty in combatting the afflicting Bill, as it had come from the other Chamber. He never attacked Napoleon after the Restoration, and he thought it would be still less generous to overwhelm the Noble Family of the Bourbons, who had conferred on France liberty and happiness during the 15 years of the Restoration. He asserted that the intentions of Charles X. had ever been loyal.

The Marquis DE BREZE—In taking away the quality of Frenchmen from the members of the fallen family, they are treated with more cruelty than the Convention treated the emigrants, or the Restoration itself those whom it had banished.

Marshal MACDONALD—I joined the patriot prince, who alone was qualified to restore order, by re-establishing liberty. Disengaged from all former ties, I took, without the least reserve, an oath which I will faithfully observe. Let those who dream of the return of the elder branch, rouse themselves from their state of illusion. Now that it is once more excluded from the soil of France, two circumstances only can bring it back again—the will of the people, or foreign bayonets. At these last words my blood boils in my veins; they never can again pollute our territories till liberty is dead, with every one of her defenders.

The Duke DE FITZJAMES began inquiring whether the measure proposed was necessary for the salvation of France? The question of the Bourbons was at an end. Three generations had been tried and condemned—nay, even executed. They were already proscribed and any further law was totally useless. One of two things only could take place; either the august infant would pass his whole life in exile, or he would be recalled by universal acclamation. Let the history of those eight centuries be run through, during which France was placed at the head of the nations of the earth, and you will constantly find the ancestors of those whom you now repudiate. An Act of such high importance ought not to be passed without an appeal to the people,—a measure employed by Napolean himself, who, however, did not hesitate, when he thought it necessary, to throw his sword into the scale. Would any one venture at the present day to do the same? If they dared not do this, it was in vain to talk of unanimity, or even of a majority. The Ministry had defeated the Associations, but this law would again revive and rally them.

The President of the Council here said, with animation." Then we will defeat them again"—(long agitation).

The Duke DE FITZJAMES replied—" Gentlemen," addressing the Ministers, " babblers are not dangerous; it is not such men that form conspiracies. Real conspirators speak in suppressed tones, and at a hundred leagues distance. Ask this of your friends of last year, who are your friends no longer. Is it necessary to recall to mind those men who have not hesitated to declare that, during fifteen years, they were conspiring against the Government of Charles X., and were playing with perjury?"

The President of the Council called up the Noble Peer to name those persons.

The Duke DE FITZJAMES replied that they had named themselves.

The President of the Council repeated his demand that they should be named, for by naming no one the Noble Duke accused every body.

The Duke DE FITZJAMES said—It was not you that said so; I do not refer to you, or to any Member of the Cabinet; but it is no less true that a permanent conspiracy did exist. In order to defeat it, Charles X. thought himself warranted in having recourse to Art. 14 of the Charter. He made the attempt, and failed. This was his crime. Be you his judges—(agitation.)

The KEEPER of the SEALS—The Government is animated with no desire of vengeance; it aspires to founding a happy futurity for France; and, since you have spoken of affection, reflect that the country also has need of confidence in all the constitutional powers of the state—(sensation). Do not then make an effort to shake that natural affection, in seeking to beguile it by the recollection of an affection of another description—*(cheers from all parts of the chamber.)*

The MINISTER of COMMERCE rose amidst cries of "Question, question;" but at length obtained a hearing, and said that a Noble Peer (turning towards the Duke of Fitzjames) had very largely availed himself of the privilege of speech, and even abused it, when he had not only combatted opinions but attacked every thing that had been established. The tranquillity of the country had been abused. (The Duke de Fitzjames desired that there should be no personalities. This created some interruption, but the President obtained silence, and the Minister continued.) Machiavel has been quoted, but I confess the citation was extremely offensive. But what does Machiavel say? "When a family has been excluded from the throne it ought to be exterminated. The revolution, however, had kept more within the bounds of moderation and legality.

The four articles of the Bill were then put, and severally adopted.

The Count D'ORGLANDE proposed the following additional article:—" The Duchess of Berry, as natural guardian of her children, being minors, is authorized to sell their real and personal property, without being bound to conform to the formalities prescribed by the Civil Code."

This proposition was adopted.

The *ensemble* of the law was then put to the ballot, when the numbers were—Ayes 47, Noes 45, Blank votes 14. Thus the Bill was adopted by a Majority of 15, the blank votes being considered negative.—Adjourned.

[By the prorogation the Bill which passed the Chamber of Peers yesterday is lost, the alterations made by the Upper House not having been submitted to the Chamber of Deputies.]

The following are extracts from the Paris papers of Tuesday:—

(From *Le Temps* of Tuesday, May 3.)

" PARIS, MAY 2

"The recall of General Guilleminot was the principal subject of conversation on Saturday at the King's levee.

"It was said that a circumstance avowed in the Chamber by Count Sebastiani,—viz. the mission of Count Diebitsch to Berlin, for the purpose of negotiating about the passage of the Russian armies which it was proposed to send against France,—had led General Guilleminot to think that when the Autocrat announced, with so little reserve, hostile intentions, our diplomacy, already warmed by the indecorous answer made to the King of the French, ought to cultivate a connexion with the Powers which are affected by the despotic policy of the Czar; that, encouraged by the consistency which the events in Poland gave to this political direction, the General had thought he saw a possibility of grouping round France all the interests threatened by Russia, and of weakening, by detaching them from it, the new coalition designed to crush the liberties of Europe.

"We wish, for the honour of General Guilleminot, that he may have understood his mission in this manner. Constantinople is perhaps a point more favourable than Paris for communicating certain combinations. In fact during the long negotiations relative to Greece, General Guilleminot has had abundant opportunity to remark how deeply Austria feels the tendency of Russia to multiply the points of contract between the empires to believe that the Cabinet of Vienna sees the insurrection in Poland in as favourable a light is that of Greece, and makes no difference between an event which would place an independent people between itself and Russia, whose vicinity is so disagreeable to it, and that which lately separated from the Porte a part of the force which it could direct against the object of their common aversion.

"It was at Constantinople, too, that England showed the greatest uneasiness, when, after the passage of the Balkan, Russia seemed ready to set a foot on the shores of the Mediterranean. Now, when so many interests are affected by one cause, it is a natural idea to unite them together, in order to make a more efficacious resistance.

"However this be, it was stated on Saturday, in the saloons of the Palais Royal, that thinking he saw in the grievances of Poland and Turkey a means of neutralizing, with the tacit assent of England and Austria, the bad intentions of Russia with respect to us, General Guilleminot addressed to the Divan on this subject a note, slightly tending to excite it. Persons, whom the Minister for Foreign Affairs has not yet accused of reading his correspondence, even added, that in this note the independence of Poland was represented as a security necessary to the repose of Europe, and to the very existence of the Ottoman empire.

"This note is the cause of the recall of Count Guilleminot.

"If nothing more had been said, than the policy not being that of the Ministers, they could not but advise the King to recall the ambassador who professed it, this would be merely a question of opinions; we should make use of our right to inquire on which side are reason and a true knowledge of the interests of the country, and we should ask where France may now look for alliances with a prospect of success, and the hope of their durability.

"But it was affirmed that the Ministry had already known from some days, from General Guilleminot himself, the step which he had taken, but waited to disapprove of it in so marked a manner, till they heard the complaints of an ambassador of a great Power, to whom the recall of the General was immediately granted.

"Such conduct would show such a maladroit obsequiousness, so different from the firm and noble language in which the President of the Council lately declared that peace to be solid must be honourable, that we cannot believe it. M. Sebastiani, who lately offered to M. Odillon Barrot the post of Count Guilleminot, would, doubtless, refuse it to the demands of a foreign ambassador. He is too jealous of the dignity to suffer the least doubt of the independence of his Cabinet. We therefore consider as erroneous a statement which the place in which it was made will not permit us to call coffee-house politics, and we are ready to copy the article of the *Moniteur*, which will place the facts in their true light."

The *Temps* then recommends, that General Sebastiani should again be sent to Constantinople as ambassador,—a post in which he distinguished himself 20 years ago, much more than as a Minister.

The *Tribune* says, that the French Cabinet had sent contradictionary orders to General Guilleminot. He had already taken some steps to urge the Porte to act against Russia, when he learned from the English Ambassador that there was a convention to act in concert with England with opposite views. After this explanation they showed each other their despatches, and Count Guilleminot desired to be recalled.

"The *Courier* says that the recall of Guilleminot is generally ascribed to a note to the Divan as above stated; that the General had asked to return to France: but that the manner in which his recall is announced clearly indicates that he is in disgrace."—*Times, May, 6.*

RUSSIA.

THE POLES *and the* GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE.

In an article upon Poland in the *Metropolitan Magazine*, written by a Polish Nobleman, the following is the account of the conspiracy to seize the Grand Duke:—

"The Grand Duke, though affecting a reckless courage on all occasions, did not choose to incur the risk of living in the centre of Warsaw, but established himself at the Palace of Melvedder, in the outskirts of the city, having at a short distance the barracks of three regiments of Russian Guards. From some whimsical notion he surrounded the barracks with a wide and deep ditch, over which some very narrow bridges were thrown, so that by boats it was most conveniently crossed. Constantine had no guards about his residence, but the disguised spies were so numerous, that no stranger could approach beyond the outer gate without interruption. The habits of the Grand Duke, too, favoured the plan of the conspirators. His usual practice was to rise at four o'clock; to appear among the troops and in public until his hour of dinner, which is two in the afternoon; then to retire to bed, sleep until seven or eight o'clock; then to rise again, and devote himself to amusement for the evening. The hour chosen for proceeding to his Palace, for the purpose of making him a prisoner to be detained as a hostage, was seven. At that time the young soldiers proceeded to the bridge of Sobieski where the main body posted themselves, while a dozen of the most determined pressed forward to complete their object. They forced their way into the palace, where they were first opposed by the Director of the Police, one Lubowidiski, who fled on being wounded; next they encountered the Russian General Gender, a man infamous for his crimes; he was killed in the act of resisting. Lastly, when on the point of reaching the bed chamber of the Grand Duke, who, alarmed, had just risen, they were stopped by the valet-de chamber, Rochanowski, who, by closing a secret door, enabled his master to escape undressed through the window. He fled to the guards, who instantly turned out. Disappointed in their prey, the devoted band rejoined their companions at the bridge of Sobieski, where they had been awaiting the result of the plan. On finding that the first object had failed, they resolved on returning into the city. In doing this it was necessary to pass close to the barracks, where the soldiers were already mounted, but were unable to cross the ditch from the precautionary arrangement of the small bridges. They could therefore only fire on the hostile party, who from being thus peculiarly situated, returned the fire so briskly that they killed 300 before they retreated, carrying off only one of their party wounded. On reaching the city they instantly liberated every state prisoner, were joined by the school of the engineers, and the students of the University. A party entered the only two theatres open, calling out "women home—men, to arms!" &c.

The author proceeds to relate the subsequent event of the revolution.

PORTUGAL.

(PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.)

Lisbon.—April 23.—The departure of the French Consul took place on Tuesday last, in consequence of not receiving from this Government any satisfactory answer to his application respecting the two prisoners, Bonhomme and Saurinet, French subjects under sentence of transportation. This affair seems to to have given considerable uneasiness to the Portuguese Government. It has refused, indeed, to treat with the Consul, he not being, according to its politics, a competent authority; but at the same time it has not yet ventured to put in execution the sentence upon the prisoners in question. A portuguese transport, with several prisoners on board, left here two or three days ago, accompanied by two vessels of war, for Angola, the usual place of transportation, but the two condemned Frenchmen still remain in confinement in Lisbon, The number of French residents who have taken their departure at the same time with the Consul, the opportunity having been afforded them by his public notice, is not, I believe, so numerous as was expected. Men, long established in business must find great reluctance and real difficulty in suddenly quitting the place and occupation where they derive perhaps their chief means of living. A fortnight ago numbers of them applied to the Prime Minister to know, if possible, the extent of the grounds of alarm there might be for their personal safety, and were assured by him there were none. This assurance, and there own private interests, have induced the greater number to remain, at least for the present. As to the number of those who have actually gone, it is probably not great. Persons interested in making light of the matter say that not more than six or seven individuals took out passports, which were necessary, as they were to go in a merchant brig, liable to search. This is true enough, but we are informed, on the other hand, that many left the river (some 50 or 60) without passports, on board the brig of war which carried the Consul, and that after the merchant-vessel had been visited by the search officer, and had got a little way out, they went on board the latter, and that they adopted this method to avoid the difficulties and delays which it was expected would have have been thrown in their way purposely, and, of which, indeed, there have been instances on other occasions. Since their departure a public notice on the part of Government has been posted about the town declaring that notwithstanding the suggestions of evil-disposed persons, the subjects of France would remain unmolested so long as their own peaceable conduct entitled them to protection, and that any insult offered to them would be promptly and rigorously punished. It is said however, that many others are preparing to go, and it is certain that several of them at the present moment will only do business for ready money. The French corvette still remains here.

You will see by the accompanying *Gazette*, that the Portuguese army is to be immediately recruited, to what extent is not mentioned; but the raising of troops is now actively going on, and all Portuguese subjects are liable, from the age of 17 to 30 with some few exceptions. The increased expenses are to be defrayed by new and extensive imposts, the rate and nature of which are not yet made public.

The following Edict was posted up to-day in the most public places of this capital:—

"EDICT.

"Antonio Germano da Veiga, of his Majesty's Council, &c., Intendant-General of the Police of the Capital and Kingdom, &c.

"I make known that information having been received at this office, that some evil-minded persons have reported, in consequence of the announcement of the departure of M. Cassas, acting as Consul-General of France, that French subjects will not continue to enjoy in this kingdom, the security and hospitality with which they, and all strangers are received in Portugal so long as they conform to the laws, and it being fit that such reports, though destitute of foundation, should be contradicted in an authentic manner; I am authorised to declare—

"1st. That the said French subjects are not only to enjoy the protection and security which the laws afford them which will be observed with the same frankness and good faith as hitherto, but that this office will, if possible, be still more attentive to defend their persons and property.

"2d. That if any enemy of the public tranquillity or one of the said propagators of false reports, should attempt any thing against any French subject contrary to the existing laws, prompt assistance shall be rendered him from this office, and by the Magistrates under it, who are most positively enjoined faithfully to execute the orders on this subject, and that the above may be known to all.

"I order the present Edict to be published and posted up in the capital and other parts of the kingdom.

"ANTONIO GERMANO DA VEIGA

"Lisbon, April 18"

An official notice from the Department of the Marine and Colonies, announces that his Majesty, on the petition of the shareholders of the General Company of the Royal Fisheries of the Kingdom of Algarve, has been pleased to allow the seat of the Board of Directors to to be transfered from the city of Lisbon to Faro.

The following is the demand of the French Goverament of DonMiguel:—

"1. Revocation of the sentence pronounced against Saurifiet and Bonhomme.

"2. The deprivation of the Judges who condemned them.

"3. Five hundred thousand francs, for damages to the two prisoners, and an apology inserted in the *Lisbon Gazettee.*"

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Mr. Palgrave has written the first volume of his *History of England*, and it forms the Twenty-first number of Mr. Murray's *Family Library*. The whole of the volume is occupied by the Anglo-Saxon period of our history; and that if the entire work be continued on the same scale, the completed history will be about three times the length of Hume. No one can dispute Mr. Palgrave's familiarity with the early history of England; but we are far from holding him as an historian. He has neither the philosophical principles nor the large views of a writer of history; and whatever pains he may have taken with his style, he has not succeeded in forming an historical one; his details are dry, and his attempts at the familiar and intelligible simply render him lengthy and verbose. Mr. Turner, was the first person who made us intimate with the minutæ of our Anglo-Saxon history, and cleared up the obscurity which hung upon numerous points of it. His history is the Anglo-Saxon library: Mr. Palgrave has served it up in small—it is Turner hashed. Such as it is, however, in the absence of any thing else, it is a very valuable addition to the *Family Library*; which, for its admirable management, deserves what it no doubt receives, the extensive patronage of the public.

By way of example of the familiar style which Mr. Palgrave has thought proper to adopt, and which, instead of rendering his work level to the meanest comprehension, simply deprives it of all interest, we will quote his remarks on travelling in Anglo-Saxon times.

"Travelling, in ancient times, was very different from what it is at the present day; coaches and carriages were not invented, and the only vehicles which went upon wheels were carts and waggons; and these so heavy and clumsy, that there is not a farmer in the country who would use the like of them. When people wished to go any distance, they were forced to ride all the way upon horseback; so those who were sick or infirm could hardly ever leave their houses. You could not even change your horse at different stages; when the animal was tired, you were obliged to stop till he had rested; and if he fell lame, or died, then you were forced to buy another—that is, if you could,—for sometimes the inhabitants would refuse to deal with you,

and then you could not get on at all. Perhaps you would think, 'Well, but at all events, a strong healthy man, with a good horse, could travel very pleasantly, and go a long way without encountering much difficulty.' And so he might, provided he could always be sure of finding a good road; but that was not by any means certain,—in those times there were very few roads upon which one could travel with safety. The wise Romans made excellent roads, extending through all parts of the empire; and some of them can yet be traced in England, running along as straight as an arrow; one of these in Watling Street, so often mentioned in history: but after the fall of the Roman empire, their roads were neglected, and they fell into decay, and the traveller could hardly proceed without great danger, or, at least, without great fatigue. All at once your horse plunged into a marsh, or you came to a river and the bridge was broken down; and when you tried to ford the stream, your horse might get out of his depth, and then he and his rider would be nearly drowned. Sometimes the traveller had to pass through a dark forest, full of ravenous bears and wolves: and, when he came to the end of his day's journey, instead of putting up at a comfortable inn, he was often compelled to stretch his cloak on the damp earth, in some wretched hut, or on the broken pavement of a haunted, ruined temple, open to the starless sky. And, what was worst, the kings and princes were almost always at war with each other, and a stranger was constantly liable to be plundered and seized, or put to death, by the contending parties.

"Such were the dangers of the land. Those of the sea were equally appalling, though of another kind. The ancient vessels were not fine large ships, floating like castles on the sea; but small, frail barks, with one deck, and incapable of containing any great stores. The navigators had no notion of geography: if, by any accident, the voyage was of protracted length, the crew might be starved. But the chief difficulty arose from their ignorance of the compass. Although it was well known that the magnet attracted iron, yet the property which the magnetized needle possesses, of constantly turning towards the North, was not then discovered. The mariners, if they once lost sight of the coast, could only guide themselves by the position of the sun and of the fixed stars: and a cloudy day, followed by a cloudy night, would utterly confound them in their path over the trackless ocean. Under such circumstances, the intercourse of the Anglo-Saxons with foreign nations was necessarily very limited; and countries to which we can now transport ourselves with great ease, could not then be visited, unless the traveller was prepared to encounter much hardship and peril."

LUCY FRANKLIN.

(New Monthly Magazine for May.)

It seems but yesterday that she stood by my side, murmuring the words which were to make her mine for ever:— *but* yesterday! and yet a world is between us. I have been sitting by the monument which covers all of her that remains on earth, dreaming of the days when we were together, when I *might* have made her happy; and still, as the summer wind bent the long grass on the graves, and fanned without cooling my feverish cheek, I could think of her only in her bridal dress, with her light hair banded and confined with pearls, and her long eyelashes prisoning back the tears which slowly collected in her downcast eyes.

Oh, those eyes! I have never beheld, I never *shall* behold any so beautiful. She had that peculiar formation of brow which leaves the eye in depth of shadow, and which, even when accompanied by harshness of feature, gives an expression of spiritual talent and grandeur of soul, but when the countenance is naturally soft, makes the human face "as it were the face of an angel." Of this latter class were the eyes of my Lucy; there was a calmness in them which almost amounted to melancholy, and a mingled expression of purity and dignity which made it impossible to meet them without shrinking. The first time I ever heard her name was from the lips of one of my profligate companions; it was coupled with a jest, and the assurance that *even* I, do what I might, should never be able to win the heart of Lucy Franklin. The defiance contained in this speech was the first cause of my making acquaintance with my future wife. But it was not with such views that I approached her; an ardent wish to prove myself irresistible, to make a conquest of that young pure heart,—without one thought beyond, without one reflection what might be the consequence to *her*,—alone possessed me. The vanity of *self* was all of which my soul was susceptible.

She was the orphan daughter of a clergyman, and educated by an old maiden aunt; the gates of my uncle's place, Beech Park, opened into the village close to the cottage where they lived, and it was the constant practice of my uncle to take his young male visitors to see "that pretty little creature at Ivy House."

I went down to Beech Park full of visionary schemes respecting Lucy, and was the first to propose a walk through the Park to the village in the course of the next day. We entered with very little ceremony, the servant having assured us that Miss Lucy was already in the sitting room, and before the inmates of Ivy House had leisure to pause from their occupation. What that occupation was, I was for some time at a loss to conceive. There was a small silver sauce-pan on the fire, the contents of which the maiden aunt, with a most severe expression of countenance, was carefully stirring, occasionally pouring in a few drops from a bottle of almond oil which stood on the table. Lucy was assiduously scraping thin flakes from a circular cake of pure wax which she held in one hand; the sleeve of the dress being partially turned back to prevent its interfering with her operations, and serving at the same time to display a very white and round wrist; and a hand, which, like the leaf of a flower you longed to touch that you might assure yourself the texture really *was* as much like satin as it appeared. I could not resist asking the nature of their employment.—"We are making cold cream," said Lucy, in the calmest tone imaginable. This was not romantic, for a first introduction; and, I know not why, I felt disappointed that Lucy was not more fluttered and confused at the interruption we occasioned. In spite of what I had been told, I had been able to draw but two pictures in my own mind—that of a village coquette and a village simpleton; Lucy was neither. I have never known any one to whom the term "*lady like*" might so justly be applied. The word is generally used to describe a manner, combining great gentleness and great self possession, and in both these respects Lucy's manner was perfect.

After this day, my visits at Ivy House were very frequent, and before six months were out, Lucy's heart was my own. I had the assurance from her own gentle lips; but long before that murmured confession thrilled through my brain, I was passionately, fondly, and, as I imagined, *unalterably* attached to her. I won her heart, as I had madly boasted, but it was only by the exchange of my own. In another month we were man and wife.

My marriage with a portionless village beauty was the subject of much wonder and ridicule among my previous associates; but for more than a year, I was too happy to heed any thing but the words and smiles from Lucy's lips.

And *she* was very happy too. Her young heart's love had been put up within her own breast for years. Her aunt, though she assiduously provided for all her wants, both of body and mind, had none of that feminine tenderness requisite to obtain the confidence and secure the affections of very young persons: she did her duty by the orphan, and strictly, but she did nothing more. Her conduct was the result of principle, not of feeling, and Lucy looked back with yearning regret to the days when the pressure of her father's hand, or the smile on her mother's face, told her how much she was beloved.

After her marriage, she had again a home where every token of affection, almost of worship, was lavished upon her; and often, as her head lay on my bosom in the summer evenings which followed that winter, and the long curls of light hair fell over my shoulder, she has murmured the words, "God has made me so happy, Frederick, that I fear it *cannot* last."

The first cloud which darkened this glorious prospect was in consequence of my not attending divine worship with her. Once or twice at Beech Park I had gone to the village church with them, and I had even knelt in mockery before the Deity whose existence I doubted; but I heard nothing in that consecrated temple but the gentle breathing, or murmured response, of the being who knelt by my side; I saw nothing but the dark shadow of her half-closed eye on the rose-leaf cheek below; I felt nothing but the fever of earthly passion; and though her religion made her doubly lovely in my eyes, it never occurred to me that it was one we might *both* feel, *both* revere.

Since my marriage, I had, as much as possible, eluded her endeavours to accompany her; but it was by a thousand little stratagems and false excuses, for I felt instinctively that a knowledge of my opinions would give her pain. One evening, however, she pressed me on the subject, and anxiously commented upon what she termed my *sinful indolence*. I was out of humour; I had lost a large sum at ecarté the preceding night, and I answered in a hasty and almost contemptuous manner, expressing my utter disbelief of the whole system to which she was wedded. I raised my eyes, in order to quell by a look any attempt at argument or reasoning, and was struck by the expression of her countenance. Alarm, incredulity, and agony were painted in that expressive face, and she became as pale as marble. At length she spoke a few words, as if in conclusion of a chain of thought, rather than positively addressing me—the sentiment was truly a woman's. "And you do not believe that we shall meet hereafter! Oh, my God! Frederick, *are* you serious?" And she bowed her head on the table, and gave way to a passion of tears.

From this time I carefully avoided all conversation that could possibly lead to religious discussion. She seemed to feel that this was purposely done, and it was only now and then, when I sought these spiritual eyes fixed anxiously upon me, as I looked up from my book or letter, that I was made to feel how deep was the wound I had inflicted. Something, however, led to the forbidden topic one evening, and she rose and came round to the chair where I had been reading, and taking my hand, looked earnestly in my face. It was impossible to meet these eyes and feel harshly; besides, I felt that some explanation *must* take place, and the sooner it was over, the better. I let her, therefore, speak on without interruption. I recollect little of her arguments, except that there was more of apparent thorough conviction, than clear reasoning, in them; and as soon as she had concluded, I said, still retaining the hand I held: "Lucy, I have never attempted in any way to interfere with your faith: I admire your principles I love your virtues but we do, and must continue to think differently on these points. It is better, therefore, that we should avoid a subject which can only lead to disputes. Henceforth let religion never be mentioned between us." I said this gravely and decidedly, and after a few tears, she kissed my forehead, and promised to obey me; but our happiness was already rendered imperfect—there was *one* subject on which sympathy was forbidden, and that subject, the most important that human beings can reason upon. The apparent effect upon Lucy was not indeed great; she seemed to a casual observer, exactly as gay, as happy, and as contented, as before! but I *knew* she suffered. There are things, in themselves exceedingly trivial, which betray the real feelings of persons we love and are accustomed to watch; their manner may undergo no alteration obvious to strangers, and yet a sudden expression of sadness—a shrinking from a name or word casually pronounced—a shade of difference in the tone of the voice, or the lightness of the step, will be as certain indications of deep sorrow as the most obvious display of it. It was one of these very trivial circumstances that principally struck and continually reminded me of that evening's conversation.

Lucy had a way, when in great spirits, or when suddenly moved to gaiety, of tossing back her head and flinging the light curls from her open brow while she laughed. I used particularly to remark this in the long winter evenings, when she sat on a low ottoman at my feet reading or conversing by the fire. I have ever before me the sudden turn of that small, distinguished head—the look of arch playfulness and purity; and even while I sit by her tomb I hear the laugh that captivated me, the laugh that was like a fall of silver bells. After that evening, on which I had expressed my determination never even to hear her on the subject of religion, Lucy's manner was more still, more composed; and when she laughed I felt sad, for except once or twice when playing with her child, I never saw her fling back these curls in sudden gaiety again.

The remembrance may make others smile, but to me it is full of bitterness.

It was about three years after our marriage that became acquainted with Lady Eleanor Staunton. We were spending the winter at Rome for the benefit of Lucy's health, which had latterly become very delicate; and the first introduction was brought about by my little son, whose beauty had attracted Lady Eleanor's notice. During the time we remained abroad I saw a great deal of this lady; she was beautiful, accomplished, and on bad terms with her husband, who was allowed by every one to have the worst temper in the world, and to have been guilty of the most flagrant inconstancy, from a passion for an Italian countess down to an *affaire du cœur* with his laundress's niece. Lady Eleanor stormed, wept, upbraided, and consoled herself with the most entertaining society in one of the finest palaces in Rome. She had *tableaux* acted at her house, and piqued herself on being as Italian as her glorious dark eyes and southern complexion made her appear. In every thing she was the reverse of my Lucy, and yet insensibly I grew to prefer her society to my own home.

The first serious quarrel I ever had with my wife was on Lady Eleanor's account. The latter had requested me to allow my little boy to represent the infant Jesus in Raphael's "Madonne della Saggiola;', I promised it without hesitation, and on my return home mentioned my wishes on the subject to Lucy. To my surprise and displeasure, Lucy opposed the scheme with more firmness then was usual with her, when I appeared to have decided in favour of any scheme. I questioned her, but received a vague answer, and laying her hand lightly on my arm, she added. "Let your poor Lucy have her way for once." I was too much irritated by her unlooked for opposition to be soothed by a gentle word; besides, I reflected on the disappointment Lady Eleanor would experience should her little favourite be detained. I spoke harshly! I accused Lucy of caprice; I commanded her to state her reasons. She hesitated; I pressed her angrily, and at length, after a pause, she replied, "that, in her opinion, it was wrong to represent the Saviour, and that she did not wish her innocent child to join in a mockery of holy things, in order to minister to the caprices of a bad, unhappy woman." I looked at her as she spoke: her eye was cast down; her cheek was crimson: for the first time, I suspected her of insincerity. "Lucy," said I, "this is nonsense: there *can* be no sin, even in *your* eyes, in your child sitting in attitude to represent a famous picture; and if it were wrong, he is too young to be conscious of it. I can see through your shallow artifice; you are jealous, childishly jealous, of Lady Eleanor: how *dare* you judge another and pronounce her bad without proof?, Lucy raised her eyes; there was sorrow, foreboding, and a shade of reproach in them; but she merely replied, "You wrong me, Frederick, I speak from my soul when I tell you I thing it wrong."—"Right or wrong, Madam, he shall go," said I, bursting into ungovernable passion, "and I shall give his nurse the necessary order." I left the room accordingly, and did not again see Lucy till the moment before my departure. The dying glories of an Italian sunset beamed through the open window of the drawing-room when I entered; Lucy was sitting near it with the child on her knee, gazing sadly at the blue heaven; she started when she saw me, and murmuring a farewell blessing as she kissed the forehead of that precious one, seemed to await the moment when I should lift it from her knee. I was touched, in spite of myself, and as I took the boy gently in my arms, I said, "He shall not be long away, Lucy." She pressed my hand, and smiled slightly. I turned once more when I reached the door, and saw that her eyes, which followed us, were full of tears. I shut the door and ordered the coachman to drive to Lady Eleanor Staunton's.

How anxiously I watched for *the* tableau of the evening! how my heart beat as the dark curtain drew up, and I behold Lady Eleanor seated in the full blaze of light and beauty, with my child upon her knee, and her own boy, who was some years older than mine, by her side as John the Baptist. Never had I seen this truly beautiful woman to such advantage, and yet my heart and my eyes were dissatisfied. Lucy's malancholy face in the sunset, her tearful expressive eyes, rose before me and blotted out the images present to my senses; it was Lucy and my child I saw; in my own home, where she was sitting alone, grieved and mortified, while her little one was among strangers, ministering to the caprices of a bad, unhappy woman." Suddenly, a murmur of admiration, ran round the spectators and startled me into conciousness—I looked, and shared the feeling—my boy's attitude had changed. A child is seldom awkward in its movements, because they are free from constraint; the necessity of assuming a particular posture had given a want of nature and grace, which was perceptible in spite of the natural beauty of my infant son. As I mechanically advanced, his quick eye had perceived me; he sat with a smile of intense joy on his bright face: his round arms stretched towards me; his body inclined forward, looking as if the motionless arm that encircled him alone prevented his springing into the air—never did I see so beautiful a *tableau*. The curtain fell, and I carried him home amid congratulations and compliments without end and felt all a father's vanity, as I again restored him to Lucy and told her the little anecdote.

The evening's pleasure was, however, to be followed by many days and nights of heavy anxiety. The heat, the dressing and undressing, the sudden change of temperature, proved too much for the constitution of our child; a violent attack on the lungs was the consequence of my imprudence, and for some days it was uncertain whether his life would be spared to us. We watched together by his bedside, and I fancied I observed that Lucy avoided meeting my eyes, for fear I should read reproach in her's. He recovered, and we were again comparatively happy; but from that time Lucy's manner underwent a visible change towards Lady Eleanor. Gentle she ever was, but she could assume a chilling coldness, which was far more galling than the most open dislike, and which forbade all attempts at explanation; such was the manner she adopted towards one she could not but consider as a rival, and the result was the most passionate remonstrance from Lady Eleanor when I saw her alone. I was provoked and irritated, but unless I could have altered the feeling which gave rise to my wife's displeasure, I was well aware that any change of manner was hopeless.

A circumstance soon occurred which prevented all farther struggle or anxiety on the subject. Lady Eleanor had a superb voice, and was in the habit of singing duets with Lucy in the early part of our acquaintances, and although their friendship had gradually cooled, and while Lucy's manner had taken a tone of distance and consciousness of injury, Lady Eleanor had thrown into her's a mixture of haughtiness and dread, they still continued, from time, to time, to practice together, as they had originally done, and except on the mornings devoted to this purpose, I was seldom or ever at home. Lucy, meanwhile, though she lost her spirits, improved in health, and the season approached when the doctor thought she might safely return to England—that season to which I had looked forward with such eager hope, and which I would now willingly have retarded for months, years, or half an immortality.

One morning, Lady Eleanor was admitted while Lucy was still walking on the terrace of our garden. She laid the roll of music-paper on the piano, and complained of fatigue, of head-ache, and finally of low spirits; these complaints ended in the one great subject of grievance—Lucy's altered manner, and at length, with a passionate flood of tears, her head sank on my shoulder. I gazed on those dark flashing eyes, where the lightning and the rain mingled, and uttered hasty words of consolation, such, perhaps, as many a wiser man has spoken in like circumstances. I remember well my last sentence:—"What, my beloved, can it signify whose manner alters to you so long as mine remains the same, so long as I adore you?" I started and looked up, for I thought some one entered; but the door remained closed. Lady Eleanor gradually became more composed, and I went in search of Lucy. She was not in the garden; I entered her boudoir, and begged her to come down and practice the duet. While I spoke, I looked from the window to the terrace; for when conscience smote me, I dreaded Lucy's eye. "Do you *really* wish me to sing with that woman?" said she, in a low, firm voice. I turned, she was as pale as death. I recollected my belief that some one had entered the drawing-room during Lady Eleanor's grief, and a dead weight fell on my heart. I remained silent. Lucy approached, and in a tone that gradually swelled to agonized appeal, addressed me on the subject of my infatuation for her arrival "If," said she, "any thing has displessed you, if I have been careless of your wishes, or given involuntary offence by word, tone, or look, tell me of it, and it will go hard with me but I will satisfy you. Do not leave me for bright looks and wanton words; for the sake of feeling which will pass away, and a heart that is not worthy

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of your own. Oh! be in your home what you *were* when we were so happy, when your affection only wandered from me to our child and from him to me again. Take me back—oh! take me back to England! I am better—I am quite well—I would rather die there by your side, than live here, where the long days pass with scarce a glimpse of you. Husband! Frederick! what have I done that you should cease to love me?" She sank on her knees as she spoke the last words, and buried her face in her hands. Gently, very gently, I drew those hands away; and I bent to kiss her brow, I said, "In a week, Lucy, we shall be on our way home."

Two years passed away, after our return to England, in peace and happiness. Sometimes, indeed, the image of Lady Eleanor Staunton would rise in all its brightness and beauty, and force a reluctant sigh; sometimes I was strongly tempted to ask Lucy to sing one, *but* one, of the airs *she* used to sing; or, on a summer evening, the languid fragrance of the flowers, the faint breeze, and the deep blue sky, brought dim and intoxicating memories of the past, which caused a sensation more like regret than I would have cared to own to my wife; but this was all. I did not write to Lady Eleanor—I never spoke of her—I only heard of her by chance, and from common acquaintances. Those only who have treasured a name till the sound becomes one of the spells of the heart—

"Striking the electric chain wherewith we are darkly bound—"

can understand or sympathise with my sensations on such occasions. The mixture of sadness, irritation, anxiety, and tenderness, with which we hear that name bandied from lip to lip, as a topic for careless discourse, as the theme of some idle tale, and stand by the while, feeling as if it were some possession, some dear inheritance, which we dare not claim from the hand of the stranger, is to be understood, but not to be expressed: and, more than all, to hear that name lightly spoken of, coupled perhaps with a profligate jest—oh! how often have I answered with a word and a smile, when I would have given a curse and a blow—how often—also! *her* name was but lightly esteemed, and yet—I *loved her!*

It was the third summer after our arrival that we went for a short time to Worthing, in order that the little boy might have the benefit of sea air and bathing. The place was insufferably dull, the weather insufferably hot; two or three of my dullest acquaintance were there, and hung upon me like bees whose hive has been overthrown. My temper became irritated; I was provoked even by Lucy's excessive enjoyment of her walks by the sea-side and her tea-drinking in the open air. I was on the point of setting off for London, and leaving her and the child to follow, when an unexpected attraction detained me. Lucy came into my study one afternoon in one of her gayest moods, and requested me to put on my hat and come out with her. With a groan and a yawn, I flung down an essay on petrifactions (which had been sent me from the circulating-library, instead of the Life of Locke, which I had asked for), and followed my wife.

"It is just the thing to please you, Frederick", said she, as with an inquiring glance at the sky I laid my hand on my umbrella: "paintings; some original, some copied beautifully from the best masters, by a poor fisherman's son, who *never had any instruction at all!* It is quite wonderful, I assure you." We proceeded to view the collection in a crowded room at the hotel, the master of which piqued himself on encouraging the fine arts. I had so often been deceived in the expectation of finding amusement in exhibitions of the same sort, that I was surprised into a sort of admiration of the talent evinced in some of the pictures which presented themselves to my view. There were several good sea-pieces; a fine head of Christ; and, above all, there was a correct copy of the Madonna della, Seggiola. "There, Lucy, I will buy that," said I, pointing to the picture. "Oh! no, no, no not that—any one *but* that!" was her reply. I laughed peevishly, and turned to ask the artist the price of his performance. He was a thin, pale, eager-faced being, and formed by his figure and countenance a fine contrast to his aged mother by whom he stood, and whose small, expressionless eyes glittered with pleasure as she gazed on the crowd assembled to view and purchase her son's works.

Between me and the painter stood a figure, evidently occupied with inquiries respecting the same piece I had fixed on. The back was turned to me; but the graceful arm, extended as if pointing to the Madonna, though half concealed by the thick drapary of her shawl, revealed the speaker. I advanced, hesitated, advanced, again.—Ah! I had not seen her in every variety of mood; I had not watched every attitude of that perfect form, to forget Lady Eleanor Staunton. I greeted her eagerly; and I felt—*she* felt, that I was glad to meet her. A brief explanation removed all my surprise at seeing her there: she was but lately arrived; Mr. Staunton was obliged to press forward to London, on business; and she had requested permission to visit an aunt, whose declining health obliged her to become an inhabitant of some watering-place, and who, in consequence, had taken a house at Worthing. Here, then, was the temptation I had ceased to seek; nay which I had studiously avoided, again thrown in my path. It is needless to recount, step by step, the renewal of this dangerous intimacy. It suffices to say, that, in a short time, every thing pertaining to, or connected with, Lady Eleanor's name, was a pleasant delirium; all that was not belonging or relating to *her*, a dull place. We had prolonged our stay at Worthing two months longer than we intended; when, one evening, as I sat alone in my study, a note was brought me from Lady Eleanor. It informed me of the expected arrival of Mr. Staunton the ensuing day, and concluded thus:—"Oh! that the cold links that bind us for ever apart from each other, could be dissolved by some magic spell! that I might follow you, my beloved, through this weary world, as I have done in dreams; that I might live with one, from whose eye I did not shrink, from whose love I did not recoil; peril, sorrow, *death*, should not bar me from you; where you wandered, I would go; 'thy people should be my people, and thy God my God!' But this is frenzy; I rave, and then remember what I am!" As I read the last sentence, I thought I heard voices in Lucy's room: "Conscience makes Cowards of us all." I rose, and softly opened my dressing-room door, between which and my wife's apartment there was a very short passage. Her door was also open; she was seated on a low ottoman, and at her feet knelt our little boy, for his evening prayer. His back was turned, and I could only see the shining curls of his hair, as the light of the lamp fell full upon them. Lucy's face was bent low, and half in shadow, and a holy glory beamed in her eyes, which were fixed on her child. I stood awed, motionless; fearful almost to profane by my breathing, the silence around. Mechanically I thought over those wild words, "Thy people should be my people, and thy God, my God." "Our father, which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name," murmured the little child. The sweet low words went to my heart; I shut my dressing-room door, and buried my face in my hands; and then I started up, and tore the letter of the temptress into a thousand atoms.

Would that I had died that night! Would that I had perished when I first felt the sense of overwhelming shame and regret; when I remembered and sighed for the day when I, too, knelt at my mother's knee, to pray against temptation; when I made weak and miserable, but sincere resolutions, against the wrong, and for the right. But my punishment would then have been spared me.

There are but two other days of my early life worth recording: to one, I look back with horror and remorse; to the other, with chastised sorrow, and a spirit bowed and humbled. The first of those memorable days saw me vowed to Lady Eleanor, Staunton. She wrote me a hurried frenzied note entreating me to see her for half an hour. I obeyed the summons, and found her in a state bordering on distraction: she said that her maid had betrayed her, that her desk had been broken open, my letter and picture taken from it; that her husband had mounted his horse and rode off, full gallop, but *where* she knew not. Of this only she was certain, that such was his violence, that, should he find her in the house when he returned, he would murder her. She assured me, that he had frequently struck her on slight provocations. She knelt at my feet, and clung to me—she wept, nay, shrieked, in the vehemence of her passion, and declared that if I forsook her she would put an end to her existence. I raised her from the ground, soothed her, bade her rely on me, and, leaving her at an hotel, with directions to the landlord to have a carriage and four in waiting by the time I should return, I hurried home.

How well every incident of that evening is impressed on my memory! I still see the cold pure waves dashing on the shore; I still hear the booming of the surf, as it broke on the reflected beams of the moon into phosphoric sparkles; I still behold the line of pale light which bounded the mighty ocean in the distance. The fisherman's song; the shrill laugh of children; the hoarse call of boatmen; and the confused murmur of a summer twilight, are still in my ear as they sounded then; and yet, what remains, of the fearful realities of that evening, but dreams of regret!

I shut myself in my study, and wrote a long incoherent letter to my wife. I read it over; I figured her reading it, and it appeared a mockery of her patient love. I tore it to pieces with my teeth, and stamped the fragments under my feet; I sat down again, and wrote a few hasty words, containing an assurance that I had not left her for long, and nerved myself to enter her room. I listened at the door for a moment before I turned the lock; but all was silent—she slept; I stole softly to her bed-side, and gazed on that pure pale face, with its shadowy brow. Involuntarily I contrasted its expression with the haggard beauty of the weary and passion-distorted countenance which, a short time since, presented itself to my view; it was the contrast of sin and innocence. I looked round the apartment, and my eyes fell on the young artist's Madonna, which hung over the chimney-piece: the night lamp which stood under it, dimly lighted up the features of the infant Jesus, the female figure remaining in deep shade. Suddenly the *tableau* of that evening at Rome flashed across me. I saw my boy on Eleanor's knee; I saw Lucy's look of sorrowful reproach when I insisted on taking him with me. I was roused from my reverie by the sound of the church clock; it was an hour beyond the time I had appointed with Lady Eleanor! I started up, and in a few moments, the damp coolness of the night air fell on my brow.

I remained with Eleanor long after the delirious passion which had filled my heart had ceased to find a place there. Her faults, to which I had been blind while they affected not me, now became glaringly visible her restless vanity and love of conquest; the fearful violence of her temper, the wild jealousy, not of my affection, but my *esteem*, for the forsaken Lucy, sickened and disgusted me. I grew weary; her very beauty lost its charm, for I could not gaze on her without reflecting how stormy a burst might in a moment destroy (*to me*) the features I looked on, and light into ungovernable fury the latent fire of her passionate eyes. All my confidence, too, in her love was destroyed. Accustomed to the feminine dignity of my wife's manner to her male acquaintance, I was shocked and ashamed when Eleanor lavished on every coxcomb round her, marks of preference and regard. I grew sick of her demi-*mots*; what had once appeared wit, seemed forwardness; what had been playfulness, appeared coquetry; and the expression of her "laughter-lighted eyes," seemed to me that which might be supposed to animate the countenance of a female demon—a mixture of talent and wantonness. Then, too, the torture, the *hell*, of being unable to introduce her to any *but* male acquaintances; the shrinking and whispering of dames, who had, at least, preserved their reputation, whatever other loss they might have sustained, when Eleanor (which happened rarely) was visible in the streets or public walks of Paris. And all this she seemed to feel and observe less than I did; or if observed her feeling of it was only shown by a flash from those wild eyes, and a haughtier and firmer step. There was no *woman's shrinking* about her; Byron's Gulnare was gentle in comparison. The feeling of tenderness called forth by the evident suffering of one whom we ourselves have reduced to a painful and galling situation, was never aroused by Eleanor: for humility and tenderness, which I had looked for, I found pride and defiance. She was born to sin, and to brave the consequences of sin.

Mr. Staunton obtained a divorce and heavy damages, and I still remained with Eleanor, though sick at heart; weary of her, of life, of every thing, and regretting my abandoned Lucy, and the tranquil blessings of my home. I was at Paris, and the severe winter of 18—was setting in, when one morning I was startled by finding on the breakfast table a letter, the superscription of which was in Lucy's hand-writing. My hand shook violently as I broke the seal; it contained but a few words, which were as follows:—

"My dear Husband,

"Our (*my* was scratched out) little boy has got a return of his old complaint on the lungs: the doctors here have pronounced him in great and immediate danger. Under such circumstances, I am sure I know you well enough to depend on your allowing nothing to detain you at Paris. Pray, *pray* come to us, for I am very wretched. Oh! Frederick, if it should please God to take him from us!

Ever your own,

Worthing. LUCY.

I waited till Lady Eleanor entered the breakfast-room, and, after a few preliminary words I read the letter to her. Anger and contempt shadowed her face, and her answer grated on my feelings: "You are impatient to return, Frederick, and you cannot do better than catch at the first *woman's* excuse offered to you. I have no doubt you will find your child perfectly well by the time its mother welcomes you." She paused for a few moments, and then spoke with much emotion: the substance of her speech kept me silent, while it filled me with surprise and indignation. She withdrew all claim on my protection, and declared her intention of marrying a Mr. Sullivan, who had occasionally visited at my house, and sung with her; and whose extreme boyishness, both of age and appearance, had never allowed me, for one instant, to look upon him as a subject for Eleanor's coquetry. She disgusted me by her cold calculation of the advantages to be derived from this step; she reminded me, that although she was divorced, I could not do her the justice of marrying her; she assured me the young man was passionately attached to her, and that her conduct was excused in his eyes by the barbarity of her husband. She might have spoken for hours. I rose, and could not forbear exclaiming, "Well, Eleanor, I could not have believed you would have been so false." Never did I behold fury in woman like that she displayed at these words. "Do you reproach me with falsehood?—*you*," exclaimed she "you, who led me on, step by step, till I became a living lie to all around me;—you, who under the very eyes of the woman you professed to honour as a wife, gave stolen tokens of affection to your mistress?—You! Oh! man, man, do you not blush to talk of falsehood, knowing what you are? Fool!" continued she, yet more passionately, "shall I, who played false in my husband's home, when my own happiness, my own interest were bound up in my faith, be true to one who cannot aid me,—who has ceased to love me; and like a wayward child, has broken through all restraint to obtain a toy, the possession of which already wearies him. Go! go back to your gentle Lucy, and offer her the dregs of a heart satiated with unholy passion. Go! and, as you have rendered vain all sacrifice to *sin*, made for your sake; so may all your tardy sacrifice to *virtue* be also vain; and may every effort you make for the right be followed by bitterness and disappointment; may the being you abandoned forsake you in turn; and the home to which you return, be desolate!" I could not answer; her words fell like a knell on my ear; and, amid all the bewilderment of my feelings, rose the one thought, "And this is she for whom I have given so much, whose love I deemed a compensation for all other blessings!"

I parted from Eleanor, and was soon on my way to England. At Calais I was detained three days by stress of weather, in spite of bribe and exhortation to the captains of packets; but at length fortune favoured me; I touched English ground again; I heard English voices; and the evening of my arrival found me at the door of our cottage, at Worthing, in which Lucy had ever since continued to reside. The knocker was muffled: with a beating heart; I rang the bell; I paused. No one answered my summons; I repeated the ring several times, and at length I heard a slow heavy step advance through the hall. I said to myself *then*, "My child is dead." The door was slowly opened by my old butler, who ejaculated in a sorrowful tone, "Good Lord! is it you, sir? it's all over!"—"When did it happen?" said I, as a cold chill fell on my heart. "This morning, sir, at eight o'clock; all's been done that could be done." I sprang past the old man, and rushed up-stairs: even in those few moments I made resolutions for the future; I pictured to myself Lucy reviving under my care and consolations; I vowed eternal constancy and devotedness to her; I figured her weeping on my bosom, and looking up, in the midst of tears, to bless my return. I paused on the landing-place. Was it some wild dream, or did I indeed hear the voice of my little one? I pushed open the door of his apartment, which adjoined Lucy's:—why did my heart sicken, when I beheld my *living* child kneeling at his nurse's side, and slowly repeating that well-remembered prayer, "Our Father, which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name." The woman screamed when she saw me, in vulgar terror and uncertainty; but my boy ran forward, and clung to me. I took him by the hand, and led him into Lucy's room. There, pale as the drapery beneath; slumbering, as when I last beheld her, lay my sainted wife; but her slumber was that from which there is no waking to terror, to bitterness, or to despair. I looked again; she was, according to the common phrase, *laid out*. At that moment I felt as if it would have consoled me to have beheld her as she died. I felt as if the clasping of her hands, or the turn of that graceful head, could have told me whether she died thinking of *me*, with my name on her lips, with the hope of my return in her heart:—but in vain! There she lay, cold, stiff, and motionless for ever! Strangers had closed those pure and lovely eyes, and shaded that unconscious cheek with their long melancholy lashes; strangers had spoken the last words of consolation and tenderness, as that sinless soul winged its flight to another world. They told me she had died of a brain fever, brought on by excessive anxiety; they gave me the letters which had been received since she had been too ill to read them; and there, with the seal unbroken, was the one I had written from Paris informing her of my speedy return. She had died without knowing of my repentance, of my love; Eleanor's curse was fulfilled; the home to which I returned was desolate!

EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCES AGAINST TIME.

An event which has for some weeks past excited attention amongst the horse-dealing and sporting fraternity in this town, came off yesterday, to the great loss of certain parties. A Mr. Hartley, a horse-dealer of the town, has an aged chesnut mare, fourteen hands and an inch, which, to an inexperienced eye, would seem to be unable to go at a much faster rate than an amble; but, at a public-house, where the conversation turned upon the merits of various horses belonging to the parties then present, the owner of the mare above-mentioned offered to bet a hundred sovereigns that she would go over a distance of one hundred miles in twelve successive hours, in harness. That bet was accepted by a hay and straw dealer, named Smith, and the ground fixed upon was a distance of twelve miles and a half, commencing at the Bear's Paw, in High Leigh, and ending a little on this side of Holme Chapel, near Knutsford. The betting had been running about even previously to the race; but yesterday the mare became so great a favourite, that very few bets were made against her on any terms. The owner (a man weighing nine score fifteen pounds) drove her in a gig weighing under 3 cwt. The mare started off precisely at 5 o'clock in the morning, and came to the winning-post twenty-four minutes within time, amidst the acclamations of multitudes of spectators, mostly from this town. The mare was not at all distressed, but was apparently in condition to run the same distance over again immediately. We have heard it stated, indeed, that she had, on a former occasion, drawn her owner and another person in a gig 120 miles in sixteen hours, which, if true, was a much more extraordinary performance than the one which came off yesterday.—*Manchester Guardian*, of Saturday week.

Friday week, Mr. Cox, of the Ram Inn, Northampton, for a wager of 50 sovs, rode his brown mare twenty miles in an hour, ten miles in and out, on the road leading from Keatering to Northampton, carrying 11st 12lb. This extraordinary performance was completed half a minute within the hour, and with perfect ease, thus clearly proving that the Childe Harold stock still maintains its celebrity for lasting. The match was rode with excellent judgment, with the discouragement of 2 to 1 being freely betted at starting upon time. The last ten miles were done in 24 minutes.—*Bell's Life in London, April* 17.

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